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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,783—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

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			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	4284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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IMPERATOR	B. Videc	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
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MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

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THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.

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SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 3rd Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 3rd Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 4th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

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Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.
"MAMMA."
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, and 1. PLAN at S. ROSE and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1896, at 2 P. M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December, 1895.

To re-elect Directors and Auditors, in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a Dividend to Shareholders and Bonus to Policy-holders.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 2nd September, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of SURPLUS PROVISIONS will be received by the Undersigned through Registered Post up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire) on the 7th September, 1896.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 3rd September, 1896, or apply to The Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

શ્રી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ,
કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-Interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, of Rs. 30 per whole Share and Rs. 7½ per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1896, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th August to 2nd September, 1896, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

POONA HORSE SHOW
FOR FANCY CLASSES

WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY, 28TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,
AT WANOWRIE.
UNDER the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
AND
LIEUT.-GENERAL J. DUNCAN,
COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Prospectus and Form for Entry can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entrance Fees should in all cases accompany Entries.

Entries at Rs. 3 each, close Monday, 21st September.

Second Entries at Rs. 4 each, will be received up to noon, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Intending competitors in the Jumping Classes may practice their horses over the Show fences, up to the day before the Show.

Numbers will be provided, and must be worn on the left arm by all competitors.

Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards are entitled to a Family ticket for the Show.

Free Tickets to Exhibitors.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

For Family	Rs. 4
Single Ticket, daily	" 1

E. C. BETHUNE, Major,
Hony. Secretary,
Poona Horse Show, Fancy Classes,
Magdala House, Poona.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25,000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE.
Secretary,
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ________ hereby tender for Rupees ________ of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ________ Annas ________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in ________ Debentures of Rupees ________ each.

(Signature) ________
(Address) ________

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

WITH reference to the advertisement calling for Tenders for the construction of the DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS, Tendering Firms are hereby informed that the date up to which Tenders will be received has been EXTENDED to the 23rd September next.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, the 28th August, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firms of Mr. HAYIM SALIM, in BOMBAY, and Mr. SALIM HABIB, in PARIS, who have been carrying on Business as Jewellers in Partnership, will from THIS DAY, carry the same in Bombay and Paris, as heretofore under the name and style of Messrs. SALIM and HABIB.

HAYIM SALIM.
1st August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5′-6″ Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1896, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 26th day of August 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M and 3 P.M.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 10th September, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL CAKE FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1896, offers for the PURCHASE of 150 Tons of CASTOR OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmatee.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts delivered in wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit, without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 of a pie per Bengal maund per mile will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer on consignments of Castor Oil Cake, booked from Sabarmatee to any station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the above mentioned conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

WANTED.

SELANGORE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

A COPPERSMITH is required in the Locomotive Shops of the Selangore Government Railway; wages at the rate of $1·33 per day. Candidates must be able to braze Copper Pipes' Flanges, &c. Applications stating age, nationality and qualifications (accompanied by recent testimonials), must be addressed to the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, SIND.

WANTED from 1st January 1897, a VICE-PRINCIPAL for the above College. Salary Rs 400 per mensem, rising by four annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 500 per mensem. The subjects taught by the Vice-Principal are Logic and Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised English or Indian University, must have had experience in teaching, and must not have exceeded 40 years of age. Their applications must be accompanied by testimonials as to their capacity, good character, and educational experience.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th October, 1896, must be addressed to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.
MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Mr. George Allen.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.
Sir Steuart Bayley.
Mr. William Blackwood.
Sir Edward Braddon.
Rev. A. G. Butler
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke
General Sir E. Collen.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
Sir Juland Danvers.
General C. H. Dickens.
Sir Mortimer Durand.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.
Captain Hext, R.N.
Mr. A. P. Howell.
Sir W. W. Hunter.
Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
General Sir Allen Johnson.
Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Mr. A. Lawrence.
General Sir R. Low.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
General Sir O. Newmarch.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
Simla, 18th July, 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL .... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	11	2
Sundries	"	1,09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 8-41m., 7-63a. Low water, 1-4m., 2-48a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.
Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs. Marine Battalion.
St. Xavier's College vs. Bombay Jolly Club, Esplanade, 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury should attend at the High Court this morning at 11 o'clock, instead of at 10 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canara entered, and the steamer Horatio left the dock yesterday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, called the Gowalia Agiaras fair, will take place, this evening, in the Bazaar Gate Street.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will deliver a lecture in Persian, on "The Life and Writings of the Poet Ka-ani."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Muscat, per extra s. s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Friday). Articles for Bunder Abas, Linga, and Bushire specially marked for despatch by this vessel, will also be forwarded.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. Dinshah D. Writer will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati, at the Theosophical Hall, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The Living Universe: Explanation in regard to the Occult Teachings of the Gathas, Izashne, and Vispa-rad."

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Roopsing Mathuradas Lowjee, a special juror, who did not answer to his name when called to serve upon the jury, was fined Rs. 100. Mr. Roopsing appeared before his lordship in the afternoon with an explanation in writing; and the fine was remitted.

AN APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Macpherson applied to Mr. Justice Fulton that Mr. J. E. Davar, secretary of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, be exempted from service on the Special Jury on the ground that an urgent situation had arrisen in the affairs of the mill, and that Mr. Davar's services at the office were required in various matters connected with it. His lordship said Mr. Davar could not be excused attendance, but that, if possible, he would be exempted from service. That was done subsequently.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kamatipoora 2nd Street, touching the death of Ramji Narayen, a bricklayer, aged sixty years, residing in that locality. On Tuesday the deceased and a number of other labourers were employed at a chawl under repairs in Bhasker Lane, Kandawady. About 4 p.m. on the day in question the deceased was standing on the corrugated zinc roof of the ground floor verandah of the chawl, and was holding on by a railing of the verandah on the first storey, when he suddenly lost his hold and fell on his back on the road. When he was picked up, it was found that he was unable to stand. He was placed in a victoria and taken to his house, where he died about half-an-hour afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Wasoodeo Balcrishna, aged thirty-six years, lately a clerk in the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway Company. About ten or eleven days ago deceased went out in the company of a relative without putting his shoes on, which he purposely left at home, as it was then raining. About half-past 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day Wassoodeo was walking barefooted along the Thakordwar Road, when he accidentally trod on a nail, which penetrated his left foot. He pulled the nail out and walked home. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, and the deceased was doing well until six or seven days ago, when he was attacked with tetanus, which increased in severity, and terminated fatally, at half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A COFFEE PLANTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Syed Ahmed Khabees and Kalenderkhan stand charged with theft, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of currency notes of the Madras Circle, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,400, the property of Haji Rusool Khan, a coffee-planter of Telekeni, in the province of Mysore, again came on for hearing before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader. The prosecution having closed their case, Mr. Velinker addressed the court on behalf of the accused, commenting upon the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, which, he said, was uncorroborated and unreliable. The prosecution had entirely failed to establish their case, and the pleader asked the court not to frame any charges against his clients, who ought to be discharged. His Worship after reading the evidence framed charges of theft and criminal breach of trust against the first accused, and abetment of these offences against No. 2. Mr. Velinker applied for an adjournment, and his Worship postponed the case to Saturday next.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, some twelve Hindus, residing at Clerk Road, started from their home and went about the neighbouring localities, playing "Govinda," singing, and dancing in celebration of the Gocul-Ashtamee holiday. They went round to their friends, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon they proceeded to a quarryhole in a field off the Morland Road, Byculla Flats, for the purpose of bathing. They all stood on the beach and commenced to bathe, when one of them, Gunpat Mahadeo, a mill labourer, aged twenty-two years, was seized with a desire to swim to the other side of the quarry. As he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, his friends advised him not to do so. Gunpat, however, refused to listen to their advice, and jumped in. He swam up to the centre, and there began to struggle. None of the men on the beach could go to his rescue, as they were all unable to swim, and he immediately sank. Information being given to the police, Acting Inspector Todman proceeded to the spot with drags, and having dragged the quarry, recovered the body, which bore no external marks of violence, life being then extinct. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on the Byculla Flats, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A "DEVIL-POSSESSED" WOMAN.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of a Hindu married woman, named Soondri, aged eighteen, the wife of a mill-labourer, residing at Kelika Wady. The deceased was married about four years ago. Tuesday last being the Gocul-Ashtamee holiday, deceased, her husband, and other members of the house observed a fast, which they were to break after worshipping at the Kandawady Temple at night. About a quarter to 10 o'clock on the night of the same day all the members of the family, including the deceased, started from the house to go to the temple, the deceased and her niece walking ahead, while her husband and another man were walking behind them at a distance of about thirty paces. On the party reaching the well in the wady, on their way to the temple, the deceased handed over the "thali" and the "lota," which were in her hands, to her niece, who was walking alongside of her, and then jumped into the well. An alarm was at once raised and a number of persons collected round the well, but no one could jump in to rescue the drowning woman, as they did not know to swim. The police came upon the scene, dragged the well, and recovered the body in about half-an-hour afterwards, life being then extinct. The husband in his evidence stated that for the last four months Sooondri had been possessed of a devil. Once before she had attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the same well, but she was prevented from doing so by the neighbours. On another occasion she ran away from home, but was brought back by the husband. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

THE FRENCH BANK'S CLAIM AGAINST JANNI SETT.

MR. BHAISHUNKER, solicitor of Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, known as Janni Sett, yesterday, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for a postponement of the case in which his client stood charged at the instance of Mr. Henriot, manager of the French Bank, with cheating in respect of about Rs. 120,000. Messrs. Crawford and Co., solicitors of the prosecutor, having intimated by a letter that they had no objection to the proposed adjournment, his Worship allowed the charge to stand over until the 16th instant.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

INDIAN PROFESSORATE IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not often that one cares to set Mr. Varma right in his wholesale generalisations. To me at least, whenever I went through these effusions, they seemed to contain only a grain of truth, and a pound of ——, I will say, exaggeration. But the inaccuracies were harmless, and it did not matter much one way or the other as to how those whose admiration he studiously wishes to gain took them. It is otherwise, Sir, when carried away by his "irrepressible" tone of pitchforking a phrase or word he has lighted upon into his letters, he includes within the wide sweep of his charge the whole of India. He says in his Janma Ashtami letter (published in the "Times of India," a singularly fortunate paper) that for three days the whole of India is turned into a Monte Carlo; in simpler words, a huge gambling den. I emphatically deny the charge, Sir, and say that in making him say what he does, either Mr. Varma's experience has played him false, or that his genius of generalisation has carried him too far. There is no such thing as gambling known either in Gujarat or the Deccan, on the Ashtami day for aught I know. I do not claim intimate knowledge of the other parts of India, but my information is that there also it is not as he says. The condemnable practice is only confined to Bombay. So for the Aunkot-food carnival day also, Mr. Varma ought to know better. This "fortress of food," as it literally means, is raised before our gods on the 1st of Kartik Sud, the day following the Diwali. I wish, in conclusion, Sir, that before thus venturing in public, with serious accusations, Mr. Varma took others into his confidence, and instead of trying to draw upon a studiedly rollicking style, to which by-the-bye he appears to mould his thought, he restricted himself to true facts only, never mind if they lack the sensational.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 2. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading Mr. Narain Rai Varma's letter on Indian Professorate in Indian Colleges, I thought it would not be amiss to look a little closely into his letter and examine his qualifications for sitting in judgment upon Indian professors and sitting up for a critic of style. Proceeding with this purpose to a study of his letter, I was disappointed to find that it contained so little to support his arrogant claim to the exercise of a literary censorship on his part. Mr. Varma in his letter thinks that we should deprive Professor Macmillan of the opportunity of always writing "Manuals on Indian English Corrected," but it appears from his letter that so long as there are persons like him it is hopeless to think of succeeding in the attempt, and that manuals like Mr. Macmillan's have a very useful work before them. Mr. Varma may think himself above reading Mr. Macmillan's book, but his letter shows that he will derive a great advantage from a careful study of it. The presumptiousness of Mr. Varma's attempt to set up for a critic of style will appear from the following choice excerpts from his letter which will be useful as an exercise in the art of how not to write. Mr. Varma's letter is headed "Indian Professorate in Indian Colleges," and the word "Professorate" is freely used throughout the letter. The tone of Mr. Varma's reference to Mr. Macmillan's book shows that he considers himself above reading the book, but here it appears that he is also above consulting Webster, Ogilvie, and Murray, for, if before writing his letter he had condescended to look up for the word in one of those dictionaries, he would have found that no dictionary recognises his "Professorate;" but that the only form of the word to be found in Cassells Encyclopædic Dictionary is "Professoriate." Mr. Varma looks upon the system he condemns as a "system likely to check Hindu scholarship." Now, can anybody tell me what is meant by a "system likely to check scholarship," or how scholarship could be checked? I can understand a system likely to check the growth of Indian scholarship. I can understand checking the growth or development of scholarship, but I am sure it will puzzle Mr. Varma to say how scholarship could be checked or what is meant by checking scholarship. Mr. Varma talks of introducing "more native element" into our colleges. If in "more native element" more goes with native, the phrase, if it means anything at all, would mean "truer native element," but that is not this sage's meaning. If, on the other hand, more goes with element, as it evidently does, I would point out to Mr. Varma that "more native element" is a very incorrect way of saying "larger native element." Mr Varma with just a slight tinge of vanity describes himself as a Spencerian with a bias in favour of clearness of thinking, but he gives a curious sample of "clearness of thinking" when he confounds two such widely opposed ideas as "domain of politics" and "Judicial and Revenue Services." For when he speaks of natives being equal to their European colleagues in the domain of politics, he is evidently thinking of the Judicial and Revenue Services, and he says it in so many words a few lines further. Talk of clearness of thinking after this. "More native agency" is simply intolerable. "More agency," why, Lindsey Murray would have shed tears at such a barbarism. "Domain of politics" and "Domain of education" grate upon the ear, and indicate a lamentable paucity of linguistic resources on Mr. Varma's part. Mr Varma has the most implicit faith in European professors but "medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid" he is afraid his views might lead his inappreciative countrymen to question his undoubted patriotism, and he goes on in characteristically bad English to say that "some of them (my countrymen) may argue a want of patriotism in me for advocating, etc.," when he should have said "it would argue a want of patriotism to advocate, etc." It is astounding cheek in a man writing such monuments of incorrect English to attempt to palm himself off for a literary critic and the censor of style. He speaks of a gentleman who "held the chair of assistant professorship at some college." Chair of professorship! Mr. Varma ought to be ashamed of his English. But perhaps the choicest bit of this precious letter is the writer's exposition of what he considers to be the aim of education. The aim of education is a question that has puzzled some of the greatest minds of the day. But fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Mr. Varma declares the system he condems to be subversive of "the true aim of education, which is to produce really educated men." Have we not heard archdeacon defined as one who performs archdeaconal functions? To take upon himself to pronounce offhand on the "ultimate aim of education!" and that in half a sentence! "Irrepressible modesty" is not Mr. Varma's foible. By the way, how about "irrepresible modesty?" Mr. Varma has persuaded himself that it is quite wrong. But if he has ever heard of Mr. Lofty or of Mr. Uriah Heep, let him reflect a little and see whether "irrepresible humility" and "irrepresible modesty" if used in a description of these characters would not be quite permissible or even highly appropriate. "That there are Indian scholars of great eminence I am very well aware of." If Mr. Varma had only read Mr. Macmillan's book he would have seen that the "of" at the end of the sentence is redundant. "Dr. Duncan collaborated a part of the master's descriptive sociology." Without "personal irreverence" I may perhaps point out that collaborate is never used transitively. Even Murray, the last and most exhaustive authority, sanctions only the intransitive use. "A jury empanelled to examine the fitness of Indian professors ploughing ninety per cent. of them" is a gem of confusion of thought. A ploughing jury would be a sight worth seeing. "Impose a drawback upon the possibilities of Indian students" is a very happy confusion of metaphors. "Professorial gentlemen" is a phrase that will stick. One word more, and I have done. Quite at the end of his letter Mr. Varma says that "some of us are simply dying to distinguish ourselves." "Hincillæ Lacrimæ." If Mr. Varma is "dying to distinguish himself," let him do so in some other way than as a critic of style. He won't do for that.—Yours, &c.,

F. R. B.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BEFORE his Honour the Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, the suit, Moorarjee Jetha vs. Dinanath Purshotam, carrying on business as Messrs. Dawoolker Brothers, came on for hearing yesterday. Mr. Billimoria appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Smetham for defendant. It was a suit filed to recover Rs. 196, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the defendant's failure and refusal to deliver to the plaintiff 750 pieces of doria-stripes, being a portion of 15 cases, each containing 200 pieces, under an indent, numbered 312, in January last, the defendant having received in Bombay the whole of the goods ordered and shipped under plaintiff's order, and yet wrongfully refused to deliver the aforesaid quantity to the plaintiff, the damage being assessed at the difference between the indent rate and the market rate when the goods ought to have been delivered. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had ever signed any indent for 15 cases, each containing 200 pieces, as alleged, but stated that the plaintiff had agreed to purchase 15 cases, each containing 150 pieces, in all 2,250, which goods had been indented for by one Wagjee Corjee, who had cancelled his indent, and these pieces had been delivered by him to the plaintiff, and he therefore denied the plaintiff's claim entirely.

His Honour the Acting Fourth Judge, upon hearing the evidence adduced on both sides held, that the defendant had proved his case, and therefore dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harrington Road-London England.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY AND SHETH VARJIWANDASS MADHAYDASS MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the letter written by Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi, in connection with the Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas Memorial Fund, which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th instant. As Mr. Munshi is a B.A., LL.B., and a prominent member of the society, I had thought his suggestion would be feasible and practicable, but I feel constrained to say that it appears to be rather ill-conceived and unpractical. I agree with the writer of "My notes" in the "Gujarati" (a local weekly Anglo-Vernacular newspaper) of the 23rd August, when he says that it is ridiculous to suggest to the promoters of this fund to establish a school for native girls in a quarter where many Hindu girls will derive benefit. This means that Mr. Munshi wishes to make this movement, not only sectarian, but rather much too limited in its scope. An institution apparently intended for all classes (native girls), but practically for the sole benefit of the girls of only one section of the vast community of this city, would in the very nature of things be restricted in extent and would on that account not be largely patronised, and I should like to know if Mr. Munshi thinks in his wisdom that Parsees, Mahomedans, and others will liberally subscribe to a fund of this character, likely to be useful only to a section of the Hindus; and whether, in the absence of such adventitious aid, it will be sufficient with Hindu contributions only for the aforesaid purpose. That the late Messrs. S. S. Bengali, C.I.E., and Varjivandas were fast friends is no news, but it must not be forgotten that the Bai Bhikaiji Shapurji School was endowed by the late Mr. Bengali out of his own funds in memory of his mother and not at public expense, and that it would therefore be in the fitness of things that Messrs. Tribhovandas and Jagmohandas Varjivandas should themselves establish a school as suggested by Mr. Munshi, to keep fresh and green the happy memory of their revered sire.

If I remember rightly, Mr. Munshi was opposed to the proposal of constructing Telang quarters in connection with the Elphinstone College, on the ground that the benefit of the general fund would be wholly derived by one institution only; it, therefore, passes my comprehension to find him now advocating a proposal much more sectarian in character. Then, again, I have my own doubts as to whether a large number of grown-up Hindu females will, in the manner of their Parsi sisters, readily take advantage of a regular school like the one proposed, so long as most of our now-a-days graduates and other highly educated persons do not evince more earnest sincerity in the cause of female education and other social reforms. They take glory in putting themselves in evidence as advocates of widow remarriage and all other social reforms, but they really hide themselves even under ordinary circumstances when they have to make some very slight sacrifice, and that too for a time only. It is needless to say that such persons rather retard progress than help it on. But this is only by the way.

I would, however, humbly suggest to the promoters of the above fund, if they at all intend to utilize the sum in the cause of female education or in that of the advancement of native ladies and the promotion of social intercourse between Native and European ladies, that it would be appropriate to devote it towards building a small Institute or Hall in the centre of the city, somewhere on the Esplanade, for lectures and social gatherings, as also for afternoon classes for ladies. The Ladies' Committee of the Local Branch of the National Indian Association, which is by no means a sectarian institution, and of which H.E. Lady Sandhurst is the President, and Mrs H. P. Dimmock the energetic honorary secretary, has recently organised a lecture series with Mrs. Sarah Gostling as the lecture secretary. This series bids fair to be successful when an accomplished lady like Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A., barrister-at-law, is willing to come all the way from Poona to deliver a lecture to a female audience, and when good ladies like Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Miss Serene Manekji Cursetji are also ready to explain it in Marathi and Gujarati, respectively; and while Ahmedabad boasts of the Bholanath Sarabhai Institute for such lectures, is it not a pity that this "Urbs Prima in Indis" should be without a permanent hall for such a laudable purpose? I do not mean that the hall should be reserved exclusively for Purdah lectures, but that they should be open for gentlemen too, and endeavours be made to induce our Mahomedan sisters to throw off their cruel purdah, and avail themselves of the advantages of free light, both physically and mentally. Again, when it is borne in mind that it was in the spacious hall of Westfield Mansion that a fashionable evening party was given by the citizens of Bombay to Miss E. A. Manning, the indefatigable honorary secretary of the National Indian Association, London, it will be at once seen that the late Mr. Varjivandas was an ardent sympathiser with the object of that most excellent Association founded by that philanthropic lady, the late lamented Miss Mary Carpenter, whose name is a household word in educated families and amongst social reformers. Mr. Munshi's proposal is also open to the serious objection that the proposed school will be considerably, if not absolutely, availed of by only one of the two sections of the community (Gujarati and Marathi), but never equally by both—a circumstance which he seems to have entirely lost sight of. In view, therefore, of all those considerations, I hope and trust that Mr. Munshi will not only recant, but will support the suggestion which I have ventured to make herein.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum Back Road, Aug. 31. M. L. M.

P. S.—Mr. Munshi will be glad to hear that a movement is set on foot to make an experiment to start a kindergarten school for Gujarati-speaking children, and he will get further information about it from Mr. Itchchharam S. Desai, the editor of the "Gujarati." He is probably aware that Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, whose loss to Baroda is gain to Bombay, is making laudable efforts to start an afternoon class for grown-up ladies and other girls who are prevented from attending regular schools owing to some of the social customs of the Hindus. But mere opening of girls' schools is not sufficient, as seen from the reports of similar other institutions. My friend, Mr. Munshi, and his graduate friends have a sacred duty to perform, and I can better quote the following remarks made by Mr. Cheutsal Rao at Madras about the responsibility of educated men than offer any observations of my own:—"Primarily, I hold our educated men responsible for the ignorance of women. How many families are there not now in which the men are highly educated and the women are left ignorant even of the alphabet. Every educated man, at least every graduate of our University who has made a solemn promise at the University convocation to promote education, should take a vow to educate his wife, daughters, and sisters, and should consider it a disgrace to be at the head of a family wherein the ladies are uneducated and are unable to participate, at least to some extent, in his intellectual enjoyments." Mr. Munshi will agree with me that these remarks are equally applicable to our Presidency. "Let there be sorrow for past neglect and an earnest effort to promote female education in future," as that is most essential in carrying out all sorts of reform. I trust Mr. Munshi will make all possible efforts to induce his graduate friends and others to send their wives, daughters, and sisters, and other female relations to the purdah lectures and the afternoon classes.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 1. M. L. M.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—204 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofusil Co; 501 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,018 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1005 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 18 bales silk waste, V Appaya.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—20 bales hides, Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 26 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR HULL.
Clio s—975 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1181 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Clio s—235 bales cotton fly and 15 bales cotton dropping, Dewjee Veerjee; 10,000 cwt rapeseed and 500 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 6003 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 848 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 258 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Drummond s—105 cwt, gum Eugine Meiffre; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 cwt mustardseed and 400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
V Florio s—50 tons old iron, Essajee Tajbhoy; 50 tons old iron, K Khooshall.
Clan Drummond s—350 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 4519 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR BREMEN.
Drachenfels s—440 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—440 bales cotton, 2510 cwt rapeseed, 1599 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—31 cwt selarus and 4 cwt peacock feathers, Yan Shun and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sass on 250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 151 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 400 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.
Malacca s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 56 bales twist, P F Talati; 52 cwt bysabole, Quan Lun Eaoo; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Pekin s—8 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 6 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 2½ chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 21 chests opium, M Byramjee; 9 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 4 3-4 cwt ivory, Ebram Passayaland Co; 1 parcel real pearl, E Noordin and Co; 1 parcel cow bazar, Sorabji Dossabhoy and Co; 300 bales twist and 1½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, A Allarakhia and Co; 16 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, M M Essabhoy; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co; 41 Chests opium, Yan Suan and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Malacca s—400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 125 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—217 bales twist. Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Osborne s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Okhla s—89 bales cotton, R Luchminaren; 208 bales cotton, D Ramouver.
Kohinur s—300 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

THE JUTE TRADE.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing on the 29th ult., says:—The event of the week in commercial circles has been the advent of the final Government forecast of the jute crop, which came as a bomb-shell on the market on Tuesday morning. The first forecast, which was issued on the 23rd June, estimated that if the crop were not damaged by any unforeseen circumstances, the amount available for export would probably be 3 million bales, which would have been ample for the requirements of exporters. After the issue of this report, the weather in the jute districts was very unfavourable, the rainfall deficient and the rivers much lower than usual; so that fears were expressed that there would not be sufficient water for steeping the jute and that the crop would be short. Under the influence of these reports, prices gradually but steadily rose, until they reached a point at which there was nothing but a loss on the manufacture. Many of our local mills held good stocks of the old crop; but others, not so fortunate, were obliged to buy, and so prices were upheld. Rates in London rose to £13-5-0; but at the end of last week a reaction set in, and jute was decidedly easier. On Tuesday morning shippers who had seen jute a few days before at Rs. 36 per bale, refused to pay Rs. 34, and prices looked weekter all round, the news from the jute districts being more assuring. At about 12 o'clock the final forecast most unexpectedly made its appearance. It stated, that damage had been done to the crop from want of rainfall and flood-water, and that the mean outturn might be put at 12 annas, taking last year at a 15½-anna crop. The gross outturn of the present crop is estimated at 49¾ lakhs of bales, as against 64¼ lakhs last season, and 55½ lakhs, suggested as the average outturn of the two years, 1893 and 1894. It is apparent that if the Government figures are correct, and they have generally been so there is a considerable and serious shrinkage in this crop.

Last season's crop was in lakhs of bales	64¼
The exports were	32
Local mills used	20
Leaving as unused stocks and for local consumption	12 1-4
	64 1-4

The requirements of the local mills for the coming season cannot be quite accurately gauged. There is no doubt that the mills generally hold larger stocks than usual, but extensions are in progress and new mills in course of erection which may or may not come into play. After enquiry I am inclined to put the mill demand at not less than 20 lakhs bales. The amount required by the natives for local consumption is also difficult to estimate, but dear jute will keep it down, and good authorities put it at 5 lakhs. America is not expected this year to require much; trade is at sixes and sevens, and the demand so far is poor; about 4 lakhs is considered sufficient. If these figures are correct, this will be the result:—

	Lakhs bales.
Total crop	49¾
Local mills	20
„ consumption	5
America	4
Available for Europe	20¾
	49 3-4

This means that only 2,075,000 bales are available for Europe, and if this is not sufficient there will be a keen competition between the local mills and exporters, with a considerable rise in prices. Rates have already advanced, and jute that could have been bought at Rs. 34 per bale on Tuesday morning was Rs. 39 on Thursday, though an easier feeling has since set in. The clearances of jute rejections and cuttings for the past five seasons were as follows:—

Year ended 31st July.	Bales.
1892	1,983,687
1893	3,083,123
1894	2,538,037
1895	3,590,056
1896	3,491,170

being an average for the five years of 2,938,195 bales. The last two seasons have been bumper ones, and there must be considerable stocks at home; but these of course must be very unequally distributed. If there is a stampede for jute, there will be "the devil to pay and no pitch hot." The managements of the local mills here have a most anxious and responsible time. To buy or not to buy, that is the question. At present prices of manufactured goods and raw material, there is nothing but loss. Will that loss be less by waiting, or will prices still further advance? As a natural consequence, jute shares are very much lower, and it will be observed that there have been no transactions since the appearance of the forecast. They are nominally quoted some Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower. Jute mills are in for a bad time, but investors should not be alarmed, for the industry is perfectly sound. The lean years must be taken with the fat ones.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Malacca, 2,615 tons, Captain G C Henning, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE s s Planet Mercury, 2,092 tons, Captain W C Hillen, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Belfast, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajputana, 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd August) with a cargo of 8,381 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain J G E Metcalf, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (15th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Hamilton, Mr Singh, Mr Reys, Mr and Mrs P Metha, Mr H Dadabhoy, 20 natives and 48 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain J F Jephson, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Norman James, Mrs Maitland, Miss Coleman, Mrs Coleman, Mr Clarence Kirkpatrick, Mr J T Moniz, Mr C R Moniz, Mr M Lobo, and Mr L Vaz. For Hongkong—Mr S P Dalal. For Colombo—Mr Caldecott Smith.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Maroa (s)	Adams	Calcutta, Aug 22.
	Canara (s)	Metcalf	Zanzibar, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Horatio (s)	Wise	Antwerp and Hull.
	Malacca (s)	Henning	Hongkong.
	Planet Mercury (s)	Hillen	Marseilles & Belfast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, Jephson, for Shanghai.
„ Rajpootana, Shepherd, for Calcutta.
„ Byculla, Stebbing, for Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Baghdad entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.
Hatherell, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo I, off leave, from Sholapoor.
SEPTEMBER 2.
Hamilton, Lt, Punjab, 4th Goorkhas, from leave, from Africa.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.
Sweing, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Wynch, Capt, Punjab, 37th Dogras, rejoining, to Sialkot.
SEPTEMBER 1.
Cruickshank, Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, to Dera Ismailkhan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters to-night at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Saturday next the 5th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road, Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	86	92	85	29	91	83	85	49
Wednesday, Sept. 2	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	86	92	85	29	91	83	85	49
Total fall to Sept. 2, 1895	59	61	51	73	52	13	52	8
Total fall to Sept. 2, 1894	72	59	59	60	59	93	51	72

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	274	87
August 31	1	5
Total	275	92

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 1st Sept., 1896.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. ct.
Previous Total	23	80	15	66	19	79
Rainfall on 31st Aug.	0	26	0	0	0	0
Total up to date	24	6	15	66	19	79

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·532	SW	3	101·6	82·1	59	...	7·30	—7·30
Sirsa	29·574	WNW	8	102·8	81·9	63	...	8·63	—2·15
Delhi	29·570	W	8	99·2	78·9	60	...	20·76	—1·55
Agra	29·559	SW	9	100·0	79·7	58	...	10·69	—11·40
Cawnpore	29·563	WNW	10	98·4	79·6	70	...	12·23	...
Allahabad	29·576	W	13	97·6	80·3	70	...	19·78	—9·88
Jhansi	29·644	WSW	5	95·1	76·2	70	...	30·54	—0·10
Jacobabad	29·553	SE	6	105·4	79·1	70	..	1·85	—0·82
Karachi	29·630	WSW	15	88·8	79·0	87	...	13·07	+7·58
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Ajmere	29·693	W	..	87·9	73·6	83	..	23·95	+6·40
Deesa	29·704	SW	12	88·2	75·0	76	0·02	35·10	+3·86
Ahmedabad	29·715	SW	3	89·2	76·1	81	...	31·07	...
Bhuj	29·676	WSW	11	86·9	73·9	87	...	19·07	+7·27
Rajkot	29·721	SW	10	87·9	71·8	78	0·03	38·23	+14·71
Veraval	29·739	W	13	81·0	78·3	84	...	18·65	...
Neemuch	29·721	SSW	14	83·8	70·1	82	...	27·68	+2·32
Indore	29·762	WNW	3	83·7	67·6	88	0·12	26·68	+2·98
Saugor	29·6511	WSW	6	85·37	72·1	67	...	37·98	+0·44
Jubulpore	29·688	NW	4	88·4	73·6	76	..	65·04	+18.16
Hoshangabad	29·738	W	3	88·3	72·6	86	...	41·72	+0·34
Khandwa	29·748	NW	7	87·2	71·1	79	...	33·54	+10·88
Raipur	29·682	Calm	5	88·3	74·1	92	...	58·92	+20·24
Nagpur	29·718	Calm	7	86·2	73·6	82	0·46	48·79	+14·12
Amraoti	29·737	WSW	7	88·7	71·8	79	0·19	29·39	+4·66
Akola	29·738	W	5	90·0	71·7	74	0·05	25·21	+0·92
Surat	29·726	SW	L	84·5	74·0	87	...	41·02	+4·31
Malegaon	29·760	W	7	89·4	65·8	73	..	22·42	+8·46
Bombay	29·769	SSW	8	85·9	77·2	78	...	85·23	+25·99
Poona	29·778	W	13	85·5	66·4	77	...	25·84	+10·79
Ahmednagar	29·777	SSW	5	85·9	61·0	68	..	14·86	...
Aurangabad	29·768	Calm	3	90·3	67·7	71	...	26·49	..
Sholapur	29·797	NW	5	95·2	70·0	68	...	9·90	—7·50
Ratnagiri	29·795	ESE	4	85·4	73·9	90	0·07	66·32	—26·71
Belgaum	29·808	WSW	13	80·2	65·3	88	...	56·25	+24·10
Goa	29·818	W	6	85·1	76·4	87	0·18	67·94	...
Karwar	29·805	N	3	83·7	77·0	87	...	97·03	—4·96
Mangalore	29·832	ESE	3	85·8	75·4	91	...	111·23	+17·98
Calicut	29·816	NNW	10	85·7	76·5	86	..	92·57	+13·83
Cochin	29·809	NNE	M	87·7	78·1	85	...	79·56	+15·32
Bangalore	29·850	E	7	88·3	67·8	98	0·32	7·28	—6·78
Secunderabad	29·735	W	5	92·1	71·9	70	...	17·28	—3·14
Masulipatam	29·726	S	6	95·6	76·1	93	0·25	16·57	—2·15
Bellary	29·817	WNW	9	94·2	74·2	64	...	2·08	—4·52
Cuddapah	29·784	NW	M	197	81·9	54	..	10·77	—4·01
Madras	29·760	WSW	8	96·5	79·5	78	0·04	9·69	—1·18
Coimbatore	29·822	W	4	90·9	73·3	98	...	7·95	+4·00
Trichinopoly	29·782	WNW	6	100·1	75·4	73	..	1.00	—7·11
Negapatam	29·785	W	9	99·1	78·9	80	..	3·52	—4·58
Colombo	29·814	WSW	9	88·0	80·0	78	..	16·54	—0·69
Aden	29·089	SW	11	90·8	76·4	77	...	0·01	—0·22

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (87·82); G T H=0·00 (85·29); St G H=0·00 (96·07); C P=0·00 (85·23).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Mysore. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Masulipatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly at the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Allahabad and 16 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is more or less in excess of the mean of the season in all districts except in Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Neemuch and Raipur, and the minimum 6° in excess at Lahore and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Nagpur, Bangalore and Masulipatum, and a few drops at Deesa, Rajkot, Amraoti, Akola, Ratnagiri, Goa and Mangalore. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area to the south-south-westwards of Cochin and to the westwards of Colombo, where the weather appears to be squally and slightly unsettled. The Monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has altogether disappeared, and little or no rain is likely. Between Bombay and Karwar it is about normal, and light local showers are probable. In Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and the Madras Presidency a few light local and scattered showers are to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·768
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·5
Dew Point		74·5
Relative humidity of Air		·784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·3
General Directions of wind*		S, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	198
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		0·00
„ year		85·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Sept.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has changed very little and the pressure conditions are the same as yesterday. The barometer still reads above normal over the central parts of the country. The winds are still variable and the monsoon current is in abeyance along the Bombay coast, elsewhere the winds are similar to those reported yesterday and strong westerly winds have again blown down the Gangetic Plain. Over the north of the Bay the monsoon is lighter than usual and the temperature exhibits a slight downward movement very generally, but the mean temperature still exceeds the normal at all except few central stations. The abnormal excess is more than three degrees in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Madras. Rain has continued to fall generally and more heavily over Burma, Assam and Bengal, excluding Behar within this area. The heaviest falls are four and a half inches in Akyab, three inches in Mymensing, over one inch in Moulmein, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Cuttack, Darjeeling and Dinapur, except in North-East India, where only scattered showers have been received in a few places. Of these showers the heaviest are reported from Chanda and Montbu, where the amount of rain slightly exceeds one inch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LONDON.
Thorndale s—3 cases glass paper, D Lookmanjee; 50 cases vinegar, M Terajoodin; 110 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 32 cases claret, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 10 cases chemicals, A S Narielwala.
Shannon s—5 cases whisky, H Visram.
FROM CHRISTIANIA.
Clio s—100 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.
FROM HAMBURG.
Benares s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Caledonia s—36 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee; 15 cases champagne, Framjee Ardeshir Davur and Sons.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Shannon s—45 cases geneva, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM BOULOGNE.
Malacca s—25 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Clio s—168 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

UPRIGHT PIANO by John Broadwood for Sale. Nearly New and in Splendid Condition. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "N. G." care of this Office.

TRY PEARSE & CO.'S ICES? Real CREAM ICES!! Under thorough supervision of our New French Assistant. As. 4 per plate. Wafers free. Once tasted will always be asked for. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a MILNER'S SAFE 33" × 21" + 22" inside with 2 Drawers and 1 Shelf, Apply to "A 56," care of this Office.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Farrier-Sergeant, Nursing Sick Horses, Breaking into Harness and Saddle, with Rajas, Noblemen, or first-class Stable-owners. Holds the following first-class testimonials. from Charles Steel, Esq., A. V. School, Poona; Mr. Mahadavrav Bajee, Major Commanding to H. H. Holkar's Horse Battery; H. G. Gell, Esq., Dy. Commr. of Bombay Police; E. W. Larnder, Esq., Assist. Principal, B. V. College; F. C. Rimmington, Esq., Mg. Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld. Apply to FARRIER, care of this paper.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Three large, very comfortable, most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For Rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Upcountry orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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TODARMAL
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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TIVOLI THEATRE,
FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
TOMMY EMPSON,
The popular Manager of the late
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY,
Prior to his Departure for Australia,
ASSISTED BY MISS DOLLY CHILDS,
Late STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY,
AND
Some of the Leading Lady and Gentleman
AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
GRAND ALHAMBRA
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Box Plan now on view at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Tobacconists, Medows Street.
Tickets sold for all parts of the House.
ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
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"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports no change in the English Funds at 112 11-16 for Consols; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 119¼; and French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 103. About £300,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, its destination not being given. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced ⅛th to 1¼ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 1 3-8ths per cent. An advance of 3-16ths per cent. took place in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64 1-8d. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered at 30 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 66 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 84¼ dollars.

The Indian Council placed extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 2 5-32d.—an advance of 1-32d. upon the rate obtained for the extra Bills allotted on Monday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 15-16d.

The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,180,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water, at the end of the previous week.

A recovery, to the extent of 3-32d. per lb. took place yesterday in Liverpool in spot Mid.-American Cotton which returned to last Saturday's quotations of 4 5-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 13-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for January-February. In Surats, Broach was 1-32d. higher in all grades. The market closed firmer; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firmer; the day's sales having been 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was strong.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 5-16 cents, say to 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for December were quoted 50 cents higher, at 8·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales.

Locally, there has been rather more doing in Cotton to-day in both directions, exporters having bought 1,000 bales, say 600 Indore, at Rs. 183-86; and 400 Ujein, at Rs. 186-8; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 158-9½; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 178; 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 180; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 173 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT has become firm in tone to-day; but only a small export business has been reported, and prices are all unaltered.

SEEDS have been taken to only a limited extent by shippers; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and previous rates are quoted for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday; were as follows:—

Cotton	1,371	bales.
Wheat	10,826	cwts.
Linseed	2,722	,,
Rapeseed	8,987	,,
Castorseed	5,640	,,
Rice	2,867	,,

FREIGHTS are steady in tone with rather more doing. The Rheinfels (s) has booked about 1,500 tons to Hamburg, at 6s. 3d. per ton from speculators to cover previous engagements; and further business has transpired for Dunkirk, at 6s. 6d. per ton. Cotton 7s. 3d.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling, at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been business done both in buying and selling, and the rate advanced 1-32d. for Wire Transfer, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 ½d.	do.
Francs do.	1·49¾	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day has been the monthly settlement for 3½ per Cents., and the price receded to 109 1-8 at which it remained steady to the close, with the October amount quoted at 108 7-8; and Threes at 104.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet to-day, the only changes we have to note being an advance of Rs. 67½ in Sun Mill shares; of Rs. 10, in Britannia; and of Rs. 5 each, in Connaught and Empress; while on the other hand Union, have declined Rs. 25; Swadeshi, and Union Spinning Land; Rs. 20 each; Hope, Rs. 15; Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 10; and Queen, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each. In Press and Miscellaneous shares we make no change in our quotations.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

69-95—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Ruttonsey vs Hormusjee Adarjee—Payne G and S.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Separate Report.

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingjee vs Dalshukram Gurgowan—Bhaishanker and K.

226-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Dada and another vs Umar Dawood—James Peace.

Postponed Long Causes.

147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chaturbhoy Nathoo—Bhaishanker and K.

144-95—Little and Co—Jug Muhandas Vandravandas vs Pallonjee Eduljee Mohidina and another—K D Shroff.

249-95—J C Cama—Bhanjibhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Rudha Ramjee and others—Framjee M and M and J C Cama.

196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A and In person.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co.

182-96—In person a pauper—Abdool Russool Cassum and another vs Cassum Karamsi and others—Thakordas D and C

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and another—Balkrishna V N K.

626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
For Judgment.

457-95—Bhaishanker and K—Kaikushru Nusservanjee Bahadurjee and others vs Fazalabhai Viram and others—Ardeshir H and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

338-96—Wadia and G—Parmanandas Brigmohandas vs Merwanjee Cooverjee—Ardeshir H and D.—Part heard.

352-96—Nanu and H—Goolmukrai Ramsamal and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hamabhai—Mathubhai and J.

410-95—Muljee and R—Mangaldas Devidas vs C A Turner and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

28-96—In person—Rughow Sewtahal vs Marwady Chatoorbham Hukmajee and another.

29-96—In person—Shaik Malang alias Abdoor Rehman bin Fakir Mohamed and another vs Nathoo Heera.

Postponed Long Causes.

555-94—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Choonilal and others—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.

563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.

467-95—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.

466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Mohdina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.

521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.

599-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Edulje Maneckjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D.

508-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.

404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.

222-91—Little and Co—Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy vs Chutoorbhooj Moorarjee—Bhaishanker and K.

531-95—Crawford Burder—Ezekiel David Hayim and another Gabriel Issac Sherury and another—Ardasir H and D.

50-96—Thackerdas D and Co—Rehimubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	50	10	560
Or per mile of Railway	28	3	1	32
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	3,031	678	43	3,751
Total for 7 weeks	3,531	728	52	4,311
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	279	93	2	374
Per mile of Ry do.	16	6	...	22
Total to corresponding date do.	2,674	919	12	3,605

Increase for the week..................Rs. 186
Do to date.................. ,, 706

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVEY—August 28, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Capt Davey 18th Hussars, of a son.

DRACOTT—August 19, at Goona, C I, the wife of C Hammond Dracott, of a daughter.

FEARNSIDE—August 27, at Cannanore, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C F Fearnside, of a daughter.

HENNESSY—August 25, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant J P C Hennessy, D A C-G, of a son.

SMALLER—August 21, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of J Smaller, Printer and Publisher, "Madras Mail," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—O'BRIEN—August 24, at Asansol, by Rev Alleyne, F Lys Edward Francis Ainslie, son of William Ainslie, to Florence Helen, only daughter of William Wynyard Baird O'Brien.

GILL—PARSONS—August 19, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Revd Brook Deedes, Archdeacon of Lucknow, William John O'Grady Gill, D P W, to Edith Annie, second daughter of the late J D Parsons, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue.

ROLLAND—CATANIA—August 27, at Meerut, by the Revd L Klugh, Chaplain, George Murray Rolland, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, only son of the late Major Patrick Rolland, R A, to Effie Lilian, widow of the late G F McLeod Catania, Esq, and eldest daughter of the late G W L Stanyon, Esq.

DEATH.

McCONNELL—August 24, at 4, Wood Street, Calcutta, Surg-Lieut-Col J F P McConnell, M D, F R C P, I M S, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

IT is a wholesome discipline for associations as well as individuals to sometimes compare themselves with their contemporaries with a view to discovering the excellencies in which they are surpassed. For this reason the record of a busy and eventful year given in the last annual report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will well repay the perusal of members of the Bombay Chamber. The Bengal institution has larger and more diversified interests to look after than our local Chamber, and this is probably the reason why the former has gone so much further in applying the principle of devolution to its work. A number of Associations for protecting the interests of specified branches of commerce are affiliated thereto, and these in conjunction with numerous sub-committees relieve the general committee of a great deal of routine work. These Associations have hitherto obtained advantages by their connection with the Chamber for which they have scarcely made an adequate monetary return. It seems that when they were first affiliated it was found impossible to appraise the work to be done, or to fix with any definiteness the contribution to be paid by each. Last year, however, the state of the Chamber's finances led to the question being fully considered, with the result that the various Associations have been grouped into five classes with monthly contributions varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 600. Such monetary aid as this, for value received, would be very helpful to the Bombay Chamber, whose balance-sheet is not particularly encouraging. But apart altogether from the question of finance there is a manifest advantage in such a system of devolution, and the plan might with advantage be adopted more fully in the conduct of the business of the local institution, where far too much detail work falls on the General Committee. The Bengal Chamber is entitled to the self-congratulation in which it indulges in regard to its influence upon those traders who are not directly connected with it. For instance, the rules laid down in regard to arbitrations are shown in the report of the Piece Goods Sub-Committee to have taken a firm hold upon Native traders, who are not members. The High Court has ruled that the awards made by the Committee cannot be put in as evidence unless they are properly stamped, and accordingly all the awards now bear that mark of authorisation. In regard to arbitrations of a more general character the Committee report that "the body of mercantile customs and working presented in the rulings of the Chamber is being more and more valued and accepted and these rulings operate to prevent many disputes being carried to a point requiring a reference to the Chamber for settlement."

Satisfaction is very naturally expressed that business men in Calcutta now have the good fortune to possess the same advantage in regard to commercial suits as their London contemporaries—a special Cause List at the High Court. This boon having been granted by the legislature in Bengal, those whose business it is to promote commercial interests in Bombay may well ask for the same concession, which would go very far to do away with the complaints that have long been rife as to the costly delay involved in obtaining decisions in commercial cases. Another matter in which we are far behind the city on the Hoogly is the absence of a building for the conduct of mercantile exchange. The new Exchange building in Calcutta has "fallen into its place as a recognised mercantile convenience in the city," and no doubt people are wondering why they did without such a desirable rendezvous so long. In view of the growing wealth that lies behind mercantile and exchange interests in Bombay, there is no reason whatever why the primitive method of gathering under a banyan tree to transact business totalling to many lakhs of rupees daily should be any longer continued. The question is one in which our merchants and brokers should themselves take the initiative, for they cannot reasonably look to Government to provide such a building. Incidentally the report calls attention to the growing closeness of the relations between the various Chambers in this country. In view of the practical absence of certain facilities which exist in the West for making known the views of the public, the Chambers are even more valuable than is the case with their contemporaries in Great Britain. It is therefore very desirable that they should present an united front. As the Calcutta report points out, even where a Chamber has special interests "these are best advanced, not by isolated efforts, but by enlisting the sympathies of mercantile communities not directly interested in the questions concerned." It was this feeling doubtless which led the Calcutta Chamber to join in the appeal of the Madras Chamber for the appointment of an additional High Court Judge in that city, while Bombay, on the other hand, declined to express an opinion on a matter of purely local concern to Madras.

The report goes on to express a desire for the formation of a system whereby the Chambers of Commerce in India may on questions of general interest consult together and take united action. As a preliminary something might be done, perhaps, to reproduce here the system of annual gatherings of Associated Chambers which has proved such a valuable index of commercial opinion in Great Britain. A resolution sent to Government coming from a meeting at which all the Chambers in India would be represented on any question of legislation or administration, would undoubtedly carry considerable weight. In view of the extent to which interested traders at home seek, under the guise of philanthropic zeal, to bring Parliamentary pressure to bear to hamper the commercial development of India, there need be no fear that an annual conference of this kind would suffer from a lack of subjects for discussion. Amongst the most interesting points dealt with by the Chamber during the year, and one of more than local interest, was the question of secret assignments. It will be remembered that a case in which a bill of sale that had never been registered had been running for years was brought to the knowledge of Sir Henry Fowler when he was Secretary of State. He thereupon wrote to the Government of India requesting them to consider whether any validity should be allowed to such securities except upon condition of their being registered. If legislation for this purpose was carried, it would bring the Indian law into line with the English Bill of Sales Act of 1882. The Calcutta Chamber on being invited to express an opinion, intimated that the subject should be dealt with very cautiously since it is a complex one, opening up far reaching questions affecting the bankruptcy law and the doctrine of reputed ownership. They therefore recommended that the subject should be discussed as part and parcel of the amendments of the Indian bankruptcy law which it is understood are to be proposed. The Bombay Chamber practically made the same recommendation, but in both cases it was acknowledged that need does exist for making provision to prevent persons trading on the credit of property in their possession, but not really in their ownership. The new Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council is a man of untiring energy, and he has doubtless already applied himself to the work, commenced before he took office, of bringing the long-expected Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill into final shape for the Legislative anvil.

IN no department of commercial enterprise is the advancement of Japan more signally shown than in the growth of its mercantile marine. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the largest Japanese Company, has now four distinct lines of steamers, one to America, another to Australia, a third to London and Antwerp, and a fourth to India; and all of them are subsidised by the Japanese Government. The Bombay service is a monthly one, but during the cotton season four extra steamers will be put on to cope with the heavy additional traffic, so that there will be sixteen sailings in the year. The very cheap freights of last cold season, as our readers are aware, are now a thing of the past, the Japanese line having entered into an agreement with the three principal competing lines—the P. and O., the Austrian Lloyds, and the Messageries—as to the limit below which cargo shall not be accepted. The fear that has been expressed as to further enhancements of rates now that the Conference ring has been formed, need not cause the cotton merchants much anxiety. We are informed on good authority that there is a tacit understanding that if the other companies in the Conference desire an enhancement, the Japanese Company will refuse their consent and will again resume their former policy. Of course this intention would not apply in the event of such a universal rise in freights all the world over as to warrant reasonable enhancements in regard to cargo for the Far East. The information that, under existing circumstances, a rise in freights will be opposed by a company with a Government subsidy at its back is the more satisfactory since the competition of the cotton states of America with India for the Japanese market will be rendered far more easy than it has been before, by the new Pacific line of the Nippon Yushen Kaisha. Seattle on Puget Sound has been fixed upon as the American port for the new line. Our London commercial correspondent in his last letter stated that it is anticipated that a very lucrative trade will spring up between the two countries in consequence of this line, and that raw cotton from the Southern States will find its way to Japan in large quantities. It is to be hoped that the development of our trade with Japan in this raw material during the last two or three years will not be arrested by what is practically new competition from the West. Rapid as has been the growth of this branch of trade directed from Bombay, there is still ample room for further advance. The business is a lucrative one, exporters obtaining a quicker return with fewer deductions than is the case in regard to indents from Europe. Having practically lost our export to Japan of yarn and manufactured cotton goods, the maintenance and extension of business in raw material which has taken its place, is a matter of great moment. The effect of the new Pacific line upon it will therefore be watched with great interest, not only by cotton merchants, but by all students of Indian commercial statistics. The arrangements for, and the prospects in regard to, the Nippon Yusen line to London and Antwerp is a matter of less consequence to Indian commerce generally. But it is not without its interest to those who, at the instance of the Passengers' Defence League Association, are seeking cheaper passages to and from England than those they have to pay by the line which Dr. Barry so vigorously denounces. The new service has not hitherto, except in one or two instances, included Bombay in its itinerary owing to the abnormal lowness of freight charges, and to the sufficiency of cargo obtained at other ports of call. However, it is now intended to make the service a fortnightly instead of a monthly one, and three large steamers have been built to be put on the line. It is therefore expected that with these increased facilities for dealing with merchandise and passenger traffic the Company will find it desirable to regularly include Bombay in their list of ports. It remains to be seen, however, whether the berth accommodation will be adequate, after the demands of passengers from Japan and China have been met, to enable Anglo-Indians to rely upon booking passages with any degree of certainty. If so, a brisk demand for berths may be anticipated, for the rates are materially less than those of any other regular line of steamers. It will be remembered that when the spacious new ship, the "Tosa Maru," inagurated the service last April, numerous applications were made to the local agents for passages from Bombay, but none could be given, owing to all the berths being occupied.

As we said the other day, "cycling" has caught on in Bombay, and on Tuesday were counted some thirty gentlemen and seven lady riders "biking" with greater or less dexterity in the neighbourhood of the Cooperage. At present those who ride with "less" dexterity outnumber the "greater." But in a few weeks' time the order will be reversed, and we may expect to see skilful riders where we now see beginners, and tens where there are now units. The roads in immediate proximity to the Cooperage are all that could be desired by learners, and indeed they now form the school where those who are beginning to pedal disport themselves, and where active youths, clinging on to saddles, lend the necessary assistance to enable the novice to keep his balance, are daily to be found. The break in the rains has brought out many whose friends never hoped to see awheel, and these are to be found clustered together within a bell's call of the bandstand. Evening brings out the more advanced rider, who gains experience by dodging the carriages, and by the time the cold weather is upon us we may expect to find the quadrangle formed by the roads marked by the Bandstand, Colaba Bridge, and the Y. M. C. A. Rooms turned into almost as popular a cycling ground as Battersea Park. We find, however, we committed a grievous error the other day in speaking of the longer roads in Bombay as affording capital cycling, and have drawn on ourselves a storm of pneumatic abuse in consequence. The roads must be ridden before they can be judged. And we have the assurance of several experienced riders that Queen's Road, from a cyclist's point of view, is one of the most villainous it is possible to conceive. Its condition is certainly very dreadful, the length between Church-gate station and Marine Lines station being the worst. The whole breadth of the road throughout this distance is one vast agglomeration of ruts and ridges, rocky hillocks and treacherous little holes which try the temper of the most patient cyclist, and ruin the best tyres, be they pneumatic or cushion. The rider is shaken and jolted, and his machine strained, however carefully he may pick his way; and though "scorching" will never become habitual in Bombay, the condition of the roads in places is so bad as to conduce to it, so anxious are cyclists to get over the worst portions and to find a smooth piece of running. To vehicular traffic of all kinds the roads just now are destructive. Fortunately the season for metalling is now begun, and we hope that it will not be long before the roads in Bombay are again in that excellent state of repair for which they have been long noted.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to shortly open a German bank in Bombay.

THE Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has been elected a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet, and a member of the committee of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, in the room of the late Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Rajana Syajee, a young Camatee, was convicted of having, on the night of the 1st July last, murdered Myna, woman, with a knife in the foot-path near a chawl, at Duncan Road, and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Fulton, the presiding judge.

A ROYAL warrant has been issued granting increased rates of retired pay to officers of the Army Veterinary Department, with effect from January 1st last. The new rates show, in most cases, a considerable increase upon the old. Thus the Director-General of the department is to get £600 a year instead of £500 when retiring at the expiration of his term of office, a Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel retiring after 30 years' service will receive £420 a year instead of about £380, and a Veterinary Major or a Veterinary Captain going after 25 years' service will get £350 a year instead of only £290.

DR. GRACE has written in his book on "cricket" of a captain's duties, and he says "in the field or out of it the captain . . . . should remember, above all things, to set a good example and always practice what he preaches." Manchester people have been referring to this passage in connection with an incident which occurred during the Lancashire and Gloucestershire match. Mr. Maclaren, either in making a stroke to leg or gathering himself for a run, kicked a bail off. "Chuck'er up! Chuck'er up! He's out!" is reported to have been the language of W. G. But the fielder waited for the umpire, and this final arbiter promptly gave it "Not out." This did not suit the Doctor, and he fumed and gesticulated, and seemed to pooh-pooh the idea of an umpire disagreeing with him. No one of course supposed that Dr. Grace declared what he knew to be wrong, but opinion was dead against him.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred in the Novelty Theatre, Great Queen-street, London, on Monday (August 10). At the conclusion of the piece called *The Sins of the Night*, the villian of the piece played by Mr. Temple Crozier, is stabbed by a Creole in revenge for the seduction of his sister. Unfortunately the knife used by the assassin, impersonated by Mr. Wilfrid Moritz Franks, was a real one, substituted by mistake for the properly spring dagger, and pierced the breast of the victim. The curtain fell, and the unhappy man told those around him not to worry, but when the curtain had risen and descended again, Crozier was dead. At Bow-street next day evidence was given that the pair were on excellent terms, and Franks was remanded. The deceased was the son of a clergyman, living at Melton Mowbray. The aspect of the body in the mortuary still clothed in Spanish costume with grease paint thick upon the white cheeks, is described as terribly tragic.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS died peacefully and painlessly in the presence of his family. Since the tracheotomy in May conversation was imposible, and he used a slate. For the last few days he was unconscious. There is a universal feeling of sorrow.

THE military correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Our readers will hardly be surprised to hear that a new scarlet serge jacket has now been introduced. The new jacket is cut very much on the lines of a Norfolk jacket and will have eight pockets, of which two however are to be sewn up. The waist is to be fastened by what the tailors term a "drawing string." These continual alterations are becoming past a joke. Will finality never be reached? The present scarlet serge is quite good enough for anything if the Commander-in-Chief would only allow the sword-belt to be worn outside. If reforms are contemplated, why not abolish the Wellington boot for infantry officers, except for levees, review order, and for mess? Laced boots and properly cut trousers, not overalls, should be worn at all other times.

THE First Raad, by fifteen to ten votes, has confirmed the new Transvaal Liquor Law enacting the total prohibition of the sale of liquor to the natives.

THE acquittal of Major Lothaire has caused great indignation in the German Press. In Paris, on the other hand, the papers express satisfaction at the result of the trial.

A BLUE-BOOK was published on Aug. 12 containing papers relating to the commandeering of British subjects in the South African Republic in 1894 and the visit of the High Commissioner to Pretoria.

M. HUBERT HENROTTE, Vice-President of the French Bank of South Africa, constituted at the end of last year with a capital of fifty million francs, all paid up, and of which M. Herbault, formerly Syndic of the Paris Agents de Chanqo, is the president, has just returned to Paris from a visit to the Transvaal, of the mineral resources of which he speaks in glowing terms. The working of the gold mines has, he says, only but commenced; while beyond the Rand there are districts to the East which will yield remarkable surprises.

THERE seems to be now no reasonable reason for doubt that the Tsar and the Tsaritsa are about to pay a visit not only to Balmoral but to Paris. The French capital is naturally in a state of jubilant expectation. Their Majesties, according to present plans, will probably first proceed to Austria-Hungary, then to Germany, where they will be the guests of the Emperor William at Breslau during the Army manœuvres, after which they will go to Copenhagen, thence to England, concluding with France and Darmstadt. Prince Lobanoff will accompany them.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REFORMS IN CRETE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A new organic law embodying the reforms agreed upon has been promulgated in Crete.

BRITISH GUNBOAT SENT TO MANILA.

Her Majesty's gunboat Redpole has left Hongkong for Manila, at the instance of the British Consul there.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE NILE RAILWAY.

Latest advices from the Nile Expedition state that rain and sandstorms have further damaged the railway.

THE NEW SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND FRANCE.

The new Sultan of Zanzibar, in notifying his accession to the throne to President Faure, expresses the hope that the friendship between France and Zanzibar may increase.

The *Times*, in commenting on this, is surprised at such a style of address from a protected ruler.

THE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

Further details received raise the number of Armenians massacred at Constantinople the last few days to five thousand.

All is quiet at present there, but the accidental breaking of a window in a street, yesterday, caused a panic and stampede.

THE CEYLON COUNCIL.

Mr. Thomas Christie has been gazetted a member of the Legislative Council in Ceylon.

THE INDIAN TRADE REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Mr. O'Conor's Trade Review for the current financial year exceeds the highest expectations. The Export trade to April is far in excess of the returns recorded last year, and is an exceptionally satisfactory one, and compares favourably with the returns recorded from 1890 onwards; while the Import trade has been steady throughout.

THE RESIDENT AND THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

Persistent rumours are current here that a serious estrangement has taken place between the Resident of Kashmir and the Maharaja. This rumour is due to the departure of the Maharajah from Srinagar. As a matter of fact, the somewhat abrupt departure is practically void of any signification.

OPPOSITION TO AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER IN THIBET.

The report that Mr. Morse, the famous American traveller, who left Leh, in July, on an expedition to Chang Chemno, had crossed the burder into the Thibet, and had been forcibly turned back by the Champas, is, this morning, officially confirmed. Mr. Morse, it appears, had made considerable way into practically new country, when the Champas upset his tents, and maltreated his horse, and several followers. Mr. Morse himself, however, has sustained no serious injury.

SIR ALEXANDER MILLER.

The report that Sir Alexander Miller will be appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is without foundation.

THE FINAL VOLUNTEER GRANT.

The third and final Volunteer Grant has been fixed at Rs. 25,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPT. 2.

The fifth day of the Presidential Assault-at-arms came off most successfully, several interesting events having been competed, though the weather was cloudy and drizzling at times. In physical drill for British Infantry four Regiments competed, viz., South Lancashire Regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Rifles, and the Middlesex Regiment. This competition was won by the Durhams, who won the first prize of Rs. 90. Their style in drill was much admired. In the same competition for Natives six regiments competed, and the Kolhapur Infantry Regiment won by 38 points, securing the first prize of Rs. 50. Their style was excellent, each man performing his task without any mistake. Last year also they won in the same contest. In the Bayonet exercise, open to Squadrons of twenty Rifles, four British regiments competed, viz., the Middlesex, the Royal Irish, the South Lancashire, and the Durhams, and was won by the former by 54 points (Rs. 90). In the same competition for Natives six regiments competed, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers won the prize of Rs. 50, by 53 points; the 4th Bombay Rifles coming second by 44 points; and the 2nd Grenadiers third, by 42 points. The Victoria Cross Race, mounted, 300 yards, over fences, caused a good deal of amusement, and was won by Sergeant-Major Farrell, 22nd Field Battery (Rs. 15). Sergeant Huxtable, 20th Hussars, came second, winning Rs. 5. In tug-of-war for British Troops seven teams entered, and the preliminary pulls by each team were completed. The Royal Irish Rifles beat the Durham Light Infantry; the Middlesex beat the South Lancashire; and the King's Own Yorkshire beat the L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery. The 1st Field Battery drew a bye. In the same event for the Natives seven teams entered. The 4th Rifles beat the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; the 19th Bombay Infantry beat the 28th Pioneers; and the 9th Infantry beat the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The 2nd Granadiers drew a bye. The semi-finals will be competed for on Friday, and the finals on Saturday.

CRICKET: POONA VS. SATARA.

The cricket match, Poona vs. Satara, was resumed to-day. During the play a few sharp showers fell, and stopped the play for a while. Satara made 122 runs, of which Corporal Keeshan made 27, Messrs. Arthur 18, Sheppherd not out 13, and Wilkins 15; the rest being minor scores. For Poona Greig took five wickets in 70 balls, and Brown four by 127 balls. Poona thus won the match by an innings and five runs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 2.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left here to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

Orient Line mail steamer Ophir, from Australia, and Lusitania, from Suez, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left Colombo for Bombay, Tuesday, 1st September, morning, and is due here on Saturday at day-break.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie, left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 31st ultimo, at 9 a.m., and she is expected here on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 15-32
The Manchester market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE CULLODEN-STEWART CASE.

THE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The further hearing of the appeal preferred by Culloden against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted him of abetment of highway robbery and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Roy, who appeared for the appellant, contended that the magistrate was wrong in rejecting the evidence in proof of an "alibi," and also endeavoured to show that the Rev. Stewart had repeatedly contradicted himself in his evidence.

The Advocate-General, Sir Charles Paul, who appeared for the Crown, said that this was a case in which their lordships could have no doubt that the offence of which accused had been convicted had been committed. After replying to Mr. Roy's arguments, the Advocate-General referred to the harrassing and improper cross-examination to which Mr. Stewart had been subjected in the police court. He was very glad he should have been called upon to make some remarks upon the impropriety of these long cross-examinations, devoted solely to harrassing the people and diverting the stream of justice. The story about Mr. Stewart and the boy in the gharry was absurd on the face of it. These things were got up by persons who professed to be respectable practitioners. Surely, in this large city, said Sir Charles, the courts should be purged, and should be cleansed of people who are capable of lending their aid to such things.

Mr. Roy having briefly replied, their lordships promised to deliver their judgment as early as possible.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, yesterday, at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, there being also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

MUNICIPAL LAND AT AGRIPADA.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the right of cultivating and removing grass and vegetables from Municipal land at Agripada, admeasuring about 10,439·69 squre yards which was acquired from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, has been sold to Mr. Meraman Shivdas Kharvi, for Rs. 225, plus general tax, for the year ending 31st July 1897.

ADDITIONAL BULLOCK CARTS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,198-12-0 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of hiring, for a period of 2 months, of 50 additional carts with bullocks and drivers for the Health Department.

WATER-HOLE AT LOWER MAHIM.

Sanction was granted, under the terms of section 881 of the Municipal Act, to a notice in writing being served on Mr. Teju Kaya, requiring him to fill in the water-hole at Lower Mahim, (as the Health Officer reported that the hole was a nuisance and a source of danger to the neighbourhood.

PROPOSED ROAD TO MATUNGA RAILWAY STATION.

A petition, dated 31st August, from Messrs. Narayen Kishinath, Bhawoo Manglia and other inhabitants of Matunga and Mahim, asking for the construction of a cross road to the Matunga, Railway Station, was referred to the Commissioner for report.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee next proceeded to discuss the report of the Health Officer for the first quarter of 1896. The report has already been published in these columns.

Mr. Shroff opened the discussion, remarking that it was a very valuable document, containing as it did some very important suggestions, which should receive the best attention of the Committee. Of late it had been complained that the death-rate had increased abnormally, and some people seemed to regard the Health Officer as responsible for it. That officer had been drawing the attention of the Corporation from year to year and quarter to quarter to certain sanitary measures, which could not be enforced on account of certain deficiencies in the Act. It was high time that such deficiencies were remedied by amending the Act so as to fit it to present conditions. Whenever attemtps were made to hold the Health Officer responsible for certain sanitary deficiencies he could generally turn round, and point out from his old reports that several suggestions were made by him, but for some reason or another the Corporation had never bestowed any attention upon them and far less took the trouble to carry out those suggestions. Mr. Shroff submitted that it now behoved the Corporation to ask the Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer to put their heads together and suggest means for remedying the evils referred to by the Health Officer in his report. If it was found necessary to modify sections of the Act, they should request the Corporation to move Government accordingly.

Mr. Rebsch proposed that the report be forwarded to the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition.

Mr. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that with reference to the report the Committee were of opinion that the Commissioner should be asked to formulate as concisely as possible suggestions for such amendments of the Act as were considered absolutely necessary to provide for the deficiencies in the existing law to which the Health Officer referred.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the mortality figures submitted by the Health Officer could not be correct as the population of Bombay had been increasing of late by leaps and bounds and the death-rate of 31 per mille was not a high death rate.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that subsoil water had nothing to do with the mortality rate of the city. As far as the results of experiments were concerned the Health Officer had not supplied them with any reliable data to show that sub-soil water had anything to do with the health of the city. They had nothing to go upon except the experience of other countries, which was sought to be applied to Bombay.

The chairman hoped that the Commissioner would impress upon the Health Officer the necessity of submitting his reports earlier as owing to lateness they lost much of their value.

The Commissioner replied that he had often spoken to the Health Officer on the subject, but the latter said that he could not submit the report earlier, as he had to verify the figures, which took up a good deal of time.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion of Mr. Rebsch was agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Luchow and Chungking.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	11	59 a.m.	23	40
Teheran	2	2	9 p.m.	...	19
Suez	2	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd September, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	—	3
„ Karachi	...	16	—	2
„ Madras	...	29	—	1

Gifts to infants at their christening are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the twelve apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of twelve, while with those who were not so opulent four were considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one. In the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exibited the figure of any saint in honour of whom the child received its name. The mug or spoon and fork offering of the present day appears as a debased survival of a really beautiful christening offering.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major-General Arnott, R. E., has arrived at Simla and taken up his appointment of Director-General of Military Works.

Sir Alfred Lethbridge, head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, returns from furlough on October 3rd, and Mr. C. S. Bayley, who is now acting for him, will then take six months' leave home.

Mr. F. H. Skrine and Captain Loch have returned to Chittagong after an eventful sojourn of three weeks in the South Lushai Hills. They had succeeded in restoring discipline in the Military Police battalion at Lungleh.

Colonel-More-Molyneux, Assistant Quarter-master-General for Intelligence, Army Headquarters, has returned from privilege leave to England. Major Kemball, who has been officiating for him, will remain in the Intelligence Branch.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, proceeds this week to Srinagar. His visit is connected with the arrangements now being matured for the reduction and redistribution of the Kashmir I. S. Troops in the Gilgit Agency.

Lieutenant J. H. Carmichael, garrison engineer, Fort William, shortly goes to Lucknow as Executive Engineer. Captain Allen, at present attached to the office of the Director-General of Military Works, succeeds him.

On the expiry of the three years' agreement under which Mr. Grundy came to India, and, subject to sanction by the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided to make the office of the present Inspector of Mines a permanent appointment.

Notwithstanding the severe drought during the year 1895-96, the results of the cinchona plantation in Bengal seem very satisfactory. The demand of pice-packets was so much increased, that the Bengal Government had to purchase from the Madras Government Factory at Ootacamund 1,500 lbs. of quinine to meet the pressing demand.

No tax is so much condemned as the income-tax, yet as we have it, it is well to find that the receipts are steadily increasing. From the resolution of the Bengal Government on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Income-tax Department for the year 1895-96, it appears that the receipts on account of the current demand amounted to Rs. 45,43,598, which is in excess of similar receipts in the previous year by Rs. 1,22,986, a figure not unsatisfactory.

The quantity of salt of every description cleared in Calcutta during the first quarter of 1896-97 amounted to 2,843,269 maunds, against 2,400,904 maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,804,085 maunds in the coresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 68,06,060 against Rs. 54,88,437 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 66,34,015 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

News has been received that Mr. Morse, an American traveller who left Leh in July to shoot in Chang Chenmo, is reported to have crossed the border into Tibet and to have been forcibly turned back by the Champas, a nomad race living on the elevated Changtang plains. The Champas upset his tents and beat his servants, but no serious harm has been done to any of the party.

The members of the Calcutta Bar entertained Sir Comer Petheram, the retiring Chief Justice, at dinner at the Dalhousie Institute, on Saturday evening, Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General, presiding.

The annual report of the Calcutta Municipality shows that the unhealthiness of the past year was deplorable, the death-rate being as high as 39·6 per thousand, the highest known for thirty years. The expenditure shows a very serious increase over last year's of 3¼ lakhs, while the estimate has been exceeded by ten lakhs. Five years' figures show the percentage of collections to have gone steadily down, and it now stands at a lower figure than has been shown in any previous year of which the report takes cognizance. This is due to the regularly increasing amount of outstanding bills.

The members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, Simla, will entertain their President, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, at dinner on September 16th. It will practically be a farewell entertainment as Sir Dennis will not spend another summer in India, his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expiring early next March.

Mr. H. C. Williams, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, leaves for Australia this week by the P. and O. Nubia. He has been somewhat run down by overwork, and undertakes the voyage with a view to recuperating.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Pasteur Institute of India, has issued a strong appeal for the subscription of Rs. 50,000 which, as we have already stated, must be obtained before the Institute can begin operations.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has executed a deed of gift conveying to the Government of India the land on which stands the New English Church in Munshi Bagh, Srinagar, the chapel attached to the C. M. Hospital near the Dhall Gate, and the English church at Gulmarg.

The Goona-Bara Railway, which is now in course of construction, will be 76 miles in length, of which 22 miles will be in Gwalior, 22 in the Tonk State and 32 in Kotah. Its alignment is not a direct one, as by the direct route an unproductive country would have been passed through. As now aligned the railway will cross the Parbatti river at a spot where a bridge can be cheaply built, traverse the Tonk State from east to west and then run due north to Bara. In this way fertile lands will be opened out and the local traffic should be considerable. The line is being built on the broad-gauge as an extension of the Bina-Goona Railway and its cost is estimated at 46 lakhs of rupees. The only bridge of any importance will be that over the Parbatti, 11 spans of 100 feet. The natural extension of this new line is, of course, to Kotah city which lies some 40 miles west of Bara. Plans and estimates for this project as a separate work have been prepared, and the Kotah Durbar is, we believe, anxious to construct the line which would be of immense advantage to the State which is now quite landlocked. From Kotah to Boondee is only 20 miles, and we may resonably expect that the latter town also would eventually be linked up with the Central India system of railways.

The decrease in the gross earnings of Indian Railways during the current financial year amounts now to about a crore of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of 1895. The North-Western with 42¼ lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa with nearly 22½ lakhs, the East Indian and the Bombay-Baroda each with over 15 lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand with nearly 8 lakhs, and the Bengal-Nagpur with 5 lakhs are worst. Except the Great Indian Peninsula no line has done particularly well so far, the stagnation of trade having been very marked. One can understand this from the official returns which appear in last Saturday's *Gazette* regarding the imports of certain commodities into the three ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi during the month of June. Taking cotton and wheat we find that the former was less by 9,000 tons than in June 1895; while as regards wheat the grand total only reached 46,000 tons as compared with 182,000 tons. The export of grain from the N.-W. P. and the Punjab was very small indeed last June; only 28 tons from the former Provinces and about 300 tons from the Punjab were sent to Bombay by rail, whereas in the same month of 1895 the figures were 18,000 and 24,000 tons respectively. Similarly, to Karachi, the N.-W. P. only sent 4,000 tons and the Punjab 21,000 tons as compared with 35,000 and 94,000 tons. The traffic in cotton, too, was far below the average, though in the six months ending on June 30th it showed an increase. One realises from these figures how much the railway receipts on certain lines, and especially the North-Western, are dependent on the export of surplus food-grain.

Our political officers on the far North-Eastern frontier of Burma, as a contemporary observes, have far less trouble in dealing with the Shan officials serving under the Government of China than with the Chinese themselves, whose diplomatic methods are often very irritating. Thus Mr. Graham describes the Mong Ti Sawbwa as an excellent specimen of the Shan-Chinese gentleman. "A young man of 28, an easy life and good living have produced in him an enormous bulk which is not decreased by the numerous and voluminous silk garments in which he goes swathed so that his presence is distinctly an imposing one. At first the typical Chinese official manner was uppermost in him, but a few days' intercourse served to remove this veneer in a great measure and to reveal the true gay and careless Shan nature beneath. He evinced the greatest interest in all things pertaining to the English, and during his sojourn with Mr. Hertz had even picked up a few English words and phrases." This class of man must be a satisfactory person to deal with, and we can smile at his desire to become possessed of double-barrelled guns, swords, tents and elephants. He means to visit Burma in order to acquire these things, and he may rest assured that he will have a hearty reception at Mandalay next year. There is much to be done before the Burmo-Chinese border is settled, but if there are more Sawbwas like the portly one of Mong Ti the work of demarcation and settlement will not be very difficult of accomplishment. It is the Mandarin who always gives trouble, not the local Chief.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd August was 255 against 197 and 218 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 45. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 123 and 39 respectively, against 93 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·5 per mille per annum, against 22·9 the mean of the last five years.

The sale of the privileges for the vend of opium in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for 1896-97 realised the sum of Rs. 3,38,274 against the sum of Rs. 3,01,083-11-0 or a net increase of Rs. 37,190-5-0. There was a gross increase of Rs. 46,357 in twelve districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 9,166-11-0 in ten districts. The highest increases occurred in Godavery (Rs. 32,970), Madras (Rs. 4,199), Vizagapatam (Rs. 2,770), and North Arcot (Rs. 2,242). The decrease occurred principally in Cuddapah (Rs. 2,138), Ganjam (Rs. 1,601) and Kurnool (Rs. 1,484).

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 7:—The Swedish traveller, M Sven Hedin, writes to the *Turkestan Gazette* that he left Kashgar on Dec. 26, 1895, for Khotan, and that between Jan. 26 and June 8, 1896, he made some very interesting excursions, starting from Tavek Ketia across the desert in the direction of the Kiria Daria, following the river as far as the place where it loses itself in the sands, and then on to Shah Yar. Between the Khotan Daria and the Kiria Daria he discovered two ancient towns, and further north he met with large herds of wild camels. His men killed three of these animals. From Shah Yar he journeyed on to Kurlin, following the rivers Yarkand, Uzghen, and Inchiki. After an excursion to Karashahr he came to Lob Nor. To the east of the Yarkand Tarim, at 40¼ deg. of latitude, he discovered a whole group of hitherto unknown lakes, of which he has sent a short description to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. He then set out from Abdal to go to Chargalik, Cherchen, Kopa, Sorghak, Kiria, and Khotan. As far as Chargalik he was provided with camels, thence he continued his journey on horseback, and for a week he was in a boat on Lake Lob Nor. M. Sven Hedin has recovered all the effects which he was obliged to abandon last year in the desert of Takla Makan, thanks to the order of the representatives of the Russian and Chinese authorities, who rescued them from some Khotan hunters.

Those who have not read General Lejene's Memoirs published last year in Paris will have opportunity of knowing them in the translation which Mrs. Arthur Bell is preparing for Messrs. Longmans. The Memoirs are among the most attractive and valuable written by the generals of Napoleon's "Grande Armee." Marbot's Memoirs set the fashion. Thiebault's followed. Lejeune's compare very well with both. At the age of seventeen, in 1792, Lejeune saw his first battle, at Valmy, where he served in the Paris Students' Corps, the Campagnie des Arts. Rising rapidly in the Engineer service, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Berthier, chief of Napoleon's staff. Lejeune was brought into personal relations with Napoleon, of whom he relates many anecdotes. Lejeune fought at Merengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Aspern, Wagram, in the Peninsular campaigns, and in the operations in Saxony in 1813. Lejeune's description of his imprisonment in Spain is admirably written.

It is very evident, says the naval correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that our Naval authorities have definitely adopted the torpedo-boat destroyer as the answer to the torpedo-boat. It is not much more strongly built, but it is faster, it can retain its speed more easily in anything but the smoothest of water, and it is far more heavily armed. In a fight between a squadron of destroyers and one of, say, double the number of torpedo-boats there could be, as far as we know at present—though the experiences of this year's manœuvres may put a different complexion on the whole matter—but one ending. Some of the destroyers might be sunk, but the boats would be annihilated. The destroyers have, moreover, the great advantage of being able to act as torpedo-boats upon occasion, and when serving in this capacity their great speed must render them most formidable. A few days ago we had 27 under construction. Laird Brothers were building 10, Thornycroft's six, the Naval Construction and Armaments Company two, Clydebank four, and Palmer's five. Within the last few days the Admiralty have placed orders for 20 more. Of the new destroyers four are to go to Thornycroft's, a similar number to Hawthorne Leslie, and Co. Newcastle, and two each to Clydebank, to Palmer's, to the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, to Doxford and Sons, Sunderland, to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, and to Laird Brothers.

Chinese junks and boats have eyes carved or painted on the bows, which are usually supposed to be a mere fanciful form of ornamentation. But they have a real meaning, as a recent traveller found. In going up a certain river from Ning Po he was startled one day by seeing a boatman seize his broad hat and put it over one of the "eyes" of the boat, while other boats on the stream were similarly blinded. Looking about for an explanation, he saw a dead body floating past, and he was told by the boatman that if the boat had been allowed to "see" it some disaster would surely have happened either to passengers or crew before the voyage was ended.

The *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent says:—The Iraouaddy, the latest arrival from Tamatave, brings despatches and private letters only calculated to increase the national irritation over the Colonial muddle. Insecurity, it appears, reigns all over the island. It is practically impossible to travel between the capital and Tamatave without military escort. Every day adds to the list of murder perpetrated by the Fahavaloes. Brigandage is fearfully prevalent. The telegraph wires have been cut in several places, and the rebels successfully resist any attempts made to repair them. A body of telegraphists sent for the purpose were driven back to the capital, leaving behind them mules, apparatus, and material. The whole of the country between Ankeramanidika and Alarobia is in the hands of the Fahavaloes. It is here that pillage and murder are most frequent. There is no telegraphic communication between Imerina and Antananarivo. In fact Col. Gonnart is obliged to wire to Aden, whence his message is conveyed by the first vessel touching there en route for Madagascar. Part of Gen. Gallieni's work on arrival will be to connect the country with an effective telegraph service.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with some astonishment the memorial got up by the Anglo-Indian Passengers' League to the Secretary of State for India which you published in your columns on Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, and I think it only fair to point out some inaccuracies in the memorial, which, although hardly likely to mislead business people in Bombay, are very likely to cause a wrong impression among residents up-country who are not in touch with the shipping trade.

It may be quite true that in comparison with the rates charged to Australian Ports those charged by the P. and O. Company to India are comparatively higher, but I would point out that a service such as that maintained between England and India by the P. and O. Company is an extremely expensive one and much more so than that to Australia.

Practically speaking all the outward passenger traffic takes place between October and January, and the homeward traffic between February and May. For the rest of the year both outwards and homewards the P. & O. Company's steamers are generally half empty. Another point to be considered is the fact that in order to supply steamers suitable for passengers, the space for cargo is comparatively small, and this, as anyone connected with shipping must know, means a considerable loss of profit to the steamers, and makes it necessary for them to charge more for passengers if they are to maintain a regular and efficient service.

As the memorial states that it is from British subjects resident in India, and as they complain that owing to the high rates charged by the P. & O. Company they are unable to revisit England as often as they would like, it is only fair to take the return rupee fare from India charged by the P. & O. Company and compare it with the return fares charged by other lines.

	Rs.
The P. and O. return 1st class to London available for 6 months is	1,200
Do do 2nd	750 & 825
Anchor Line return 1st class to "London" available for 6 months is	1,100
Wilson „ Hull „	800
Messageries Maritimes „ Marseilles „	1,100
Rubattino „ via Dieppe „	1,120
Austrian Lloyds return 1st class to London via Trieste	1,260
„ 2nd „ „	805

No other lines will issue return fares owing to the irregularity of their sailings, but single passages can be obtained from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450, and if to this is added £35 for the voyage out again, it will be seen that the return voyage costs about Rs. 1,000. I think when the regularity and the comfort of the P. and O. steamers are considered, it will not be thought that their rates are high in comparison with other lines trading between here and Europe.

Then, again, in comparing the P. and O. homeward fare from India with the fare to Sydney, we find they charge Rs. 750 for first class, which at 1s. 2d. is £43 15s. for 6,274 miles against £60 for 12,145 miles.

From these figures it will be seen that those given by the memorial are hardly correct.

The memorial states that during the last few years the P. and O. Company have raised their homeward rates out of all proportion to the drop in the rupee, and that second class fares alone were augmented more than 44 per cent. This is hardly in accordance with the facts. The 1st class rate has been raised from Rs. 680 to Rs. 750 (10 per cent.), and the second class fare from Rs. 370 to Rs. 425 (15 per cent.) It is true that on some steamers some of the second class berths are Rs. 475, but this is for special accommodation. Looking at the decline in exchange during the last few years, rises of 10 and 15 per cent. in rupee rates can hardly be called excessive.

The memorial also states that the overland portion of the homeward rates were put up in a single year from Rs. 120 to Rs. 220 first class, and from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 second class.

This, again, is incorrect. The changes made in the rates during the last few years were as follows, and were governed, as can easily be seen, by the fluctuation in exchange, the fare being payable in gold:—

	From Rs.	To Rs.
In August 1892 the first class railway fare was raised	120	180
May 1894 „ „ „	180	200
October 1894 „ „	200	220
January 1896 „ „ reduced	220	210
March 1896 „ „ „	210	200
And in August 1892 the second class railway fare was raised	80	135
September 1894 „ „	135	155
March 1896 „ „ reduced	155	140

It will be noticed that the memorial says nothing about the reductions!

The memorial also states that the P. and O. forbade the Army Agents to advertise for passengers for the British and Colonial Company. I can hardly believe that this can be correct; but if it is, it had very little effect, as I have ascertained from a reliable source that out of the 45 passengers who left Bombay by the Johannesburg last May, 29 of them were booked by the various Army Agents.

The memorial further states that the mail service is irregular and capricious. This, again, is inconsistent with the facts. According to the contract the mails have to be delivered in Bombay on Monday midday, and during the past year the average delivery has been 35 hours ahead of this. The fact of some of the newer steamers getting in considerably sooner only shows that the P. & O. Company desire to improve their service in excess of the requirements of their contract with Government. It is quite impossible for any large steamship company to have all their steamers of the same speed, as every new steamer built is as a rule an improvement on the last. The fault the memorial finds with the P. & O. is one common to every steamship company in the world.

It is hardly fair to compare, as the memorial does, the rates charged by the Transatlantic lines with those of the P. and O. Company to India, as the passenger traffic between here and Europe is infinitesimal compared with that between England and America. While the latter is to be reckoned in thousands weekly, the average number of passengers who have left Bombay for Europe during the past five years hardly comes to 100 per week, and I presume the outward traffic must be about the same.

The memorial winds up by suggesting as an apparent solution of the problem, that the Government should refuse to renew the contract with the P. and O., and should let it out piecemeal, only accepting steamers with a minimum speed of 15 knots. With the exception of some of the P. and O. steamers and one or two of the Messageries Maritimes I don't suppose a single steamer which comes to Bombay can steam anything like this, and if the supporters of the memorial think that the prospect of getting a few passengers at the reduced rates will be sufficient inducement to bring fast steamers to Bombay, I, for one, think they find themselves much mistaken. According to Lloyd's Register for 1896 there are only about 100 ocean-going merchant vessels in the world which can steam 15 knots or more, and of these 26 belong to the P. and O., and 7 to the Messageries Maritimes.

In conclusion, I may mention that I am in no way connected with the P. and O., nor do I hold a brief for them, but I have at the same time a great respect for their magnificent organisation. I should be as pleased as anyone to see passage rates reduced, but I do not think that the way to do it is to publish such misleading statements as have appeared from time to time in connection with the Passengers' League, and it is for this reason that I have gone to the trouble of investigating the various allegations, and have sent you the above.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 2. FACTS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday you published among your "Simla" telegrams one concerning the new mail contract, which contained the following:—"The memorials relating to reduced fares for passengers submitted to the Government will not be dealt with, being in no sense connected with the question of the renewal of the mail contract. It is obviously impossible to take official notice of such private memorials, and an answer will be formulated to this effect." Would your Simla correspondent kindly explain what memorials he refers to? The public, I trust, will not be misled by this palpable "ruse," as it is no doubt intended they should be, into imagining that it is no use signing the memorials, which have been prepared by the Passengers' League, on the subject of the mail contract. Those memorials *have not yet been submitted*, so this prompt disposal of them is, to say the least, premature. A perusal of the memorials that are in course of signature (one in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, one in the north of India, and one in the South of India and Burmah), will show that in no case is there any prayer "relating to reduced fares for passengers." The passenger rates are referred to as supporting the prayers of the memorialists, which however do not mention fares at all, but deal entirely with the mail contract. This, Sir, is only another straw showing which way the wind blows and how dreaded the effect of the memorials is by those interested on the other side. It is news also, that "it is obviously impossible to take official notice of private memorials." Your informant has over-reached himself, and it is "obviously impossible" to take his telegram as worth a moment's serious consideration.—Yours, &c.,

F. F.

[⁂ If F. F. had read our Simla telegram of August 21, he would have found that Tuesday's message had reference to that. Our telegraphic correspondent did not once allude to the Bombay, Sind, or North or South India or Burma petitions. Nor is he in any way interested in either side. Had the writer of the above not been an official in whose good faith we have every confidence, we should have hesitated before inserting his letter, which makes a gratuitous charge against our correspondent; as it is, we have charitably eliminated wholly unfounded allegations of bad faith, which are distinctly defamatory."—Ed., B. G.]

THE LAST WORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow the insertion of a few cases to illustrate the danger that lies in "timely administration" of the diptheric-serum? Professor Joseph Kovach publishes a case in the "Journal de Paris," 24th February, 1895, page III: "A child, aged three, had slept in the same bed as her sister who had diptheria, and was treated by the serum to prevent an attack of diptheria. The next day fever set in and the temperature rose to 104°; during the night the body became covered with a rash and the day after the child died—not of diptheria, but of anti-toxin-serum." Another case is reported from the Medical Society of Christiania on January 9, 1896: "A boy, aged two years, received serum injection as a preventive. The first day, no rise of temperature, but sharp diarrhœa, four days after temperature 103° F. Death took place a few days after." In the "New York Medical News," of April 11, it is recorded: "A practitioner, who had considerable experience in the use of serum, injected the usual quantity over the scapula of a boy, five years of age. An hour before the injection the boy was known to be in perfect health. In less than five minutes afterwards the doctor was hastily summoned from an adjoining room to find the boy was dead." The recent painful case in Berlin of preventive inoculation which Professor Langerham made on his own child in good health, and which child died in a few hours after, is well known to us here. A case is reported in the "British Medical Journal" for March 1895, which should also be a warning to those who think that in horse serum they have an innocent preparation, which may be used, not only to cure the sick, but confer immunity from infection upon the healthy. Dr. Wilde, house physician at Addersbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, relates: A boy of five years of age was admitted to the hospital with diptheria. Klein's anti-toxin was used. By the end of 48 hours the membrane disappeared, and the child seemed apparently recovered, but three days after the injection he became suddenly worse—no membrane visible; on the eighth day a rash appeared, such as anti-toxin excites; on the tenth day slight membrane on left tonsil appeared; on the twenty-seventh day the child died. Dr. Wilde says: "I am unable to come to any other conclusion than that the child fell a victim to anti-toxin." As to the reduction of diptheric cases from forty to fifty per cent. by the timely administration of anti-toxin, Dr. Lennox Browne, the eminent throat specialist, gives statistics which show how the seeming reduction of diptheria from forty to fifty per cent. is arrived at. "When patients arrive moribund at the hospitals and beyond reach of any treatment, no anti-toxin is given." Such cases he states are added to the other side, but if similar allowance were made of cases treated by the old method, the mortality would be reduced and the balance would be in favour on the side of the old method.

As to Calmette's anti-venom for snake-bites and cobra-bites, he might have saved himself all this cruel experimenting on cats and rabbits, as the "Lancet" informs us that the snake-venom swallowing is practised by the natives of Africa, and that they appear to be rarely affected by snake-bites. But both Calmette and Professor Fraser have hitherto only been successful as far as animals are concerned, so that their discovery is of very little importance to the 20,000 persons* who die annually in India from snake-bite and for whom, we are told, these discoveries are intended. It is true we are not all scientific experts, neither are we all bakers, but still we know when the bread is bad, although unable to make it.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 31.

[* And the 100,000 animals.—Ed., B. G.]

LAND REVENUE IN NASIK.

An unusually bulky green-book on a revision settlement, is that relating to the Nasik Taluka, of the Collectorate of the same name, which was issued a few days ago from the Secretariat. On examination it is found to be exceptional also in regard to its complexity and its lateness. The taluka has been subdivided for assessment purposes in a most confusing manner, and the final settlement for the existing contract was made between two and three years ago, the greater part of the work having actually been completed in the seventies. The country round Nasik is well known to the Hindu populace, for it is thither that they repair in certain years (this one amongst the number) to bathe in the Godavari. The eastern or champaign portion of the taluka is a large basin included between the hills and rising ground on the north, of the Sinnar range of hills on the south-east, and the rising ground demarcating the Dang villages to the westward. This basin comprises two valleys drained by the rivers Godavari and Dharna, along the banks of which a large number of the villages lie in close proximity. The scenery is comparatively tame but pleasing to the eye, owing to the country being studded with trees, chiefly the mango, large topes of which are to be seen on the lands of most of the villages. Of the two chief rivers draining the district, the Godavari (or as it is called by the natives the Ganga) has its source in the Trimbak Hill. After flowing due north for about 6 miles and being fed by its tributary the Kikwi, it takes a north-easterly course until near the village of Sawargaon, where after being fed by the Kas, it turns of due east, receiving in its course the Alandi, near the village of Gangapur; and two miles beyond the town of Nasik, the Nasurdi; and on the boundary of the district near Darna Sangvi, it effects a junction with the Darna. The Darna takes its rise in the hills near Egatpura and before entering the district near the village of Lavit, is fed by its tributary the Karwa, which has already received the waters of the Undvel, and in its tortuous course further on and before discharging itself into the Godavari, by the Waldeo, near the village of Chedi. Both the Godavari and the Darna have sandy and, in some places, rocky bottoms, and afford a perennial supply of water.

In addition to the advantages derivable from facilities of made and fair-weather road communication, the district has also the advantage afforded by the G. I. P. Railway line, which enters on the north-east near the village of Pimpri, and traverses the district on the east of, and it may almost be said in a parallel line to, the Agra road, passing out near the village of Wanjarwadi on the south-east. Nasik Taluka is more of an agricultural than a manufacturing district. The only manufactures, in the villages classed, are brass and copper utensils of a superior description, only at the town of Nasik, and in a very few villages, a small number of lugdies, turbans and cumblis for home consumption. The sub-letting of lands in this part of the country is practised to a very limited extent, and generally for grain payments, owing to the occupants of fields being mostly of the agricultural class. They have in their occupancy as much land only as their means admit of being tilled. The re-survey of the taluka has been in progress in compartments for many years. The papers go to show that considerable enhancements have been made in the various divisions of the taluka, and further that they have been justified by the material prosperity of the people.

Another green-book is issued from the Secretariat dealing with the village of Vangurna, in the Peint Taluka of Nasik, and, unlike the one we have referred to, it is brief and to the point. The village is, and has always been, a Government one; and the reason for it not having been brought under the original survey settlement with the other villages of the Taluka in 1865-66 is not known. The village came under survey operations in 1893-94, and both measurement and classification was completed that year. The proposals of Mr. Turnbull for an enhancement of assessment at the rate of 11·9 per cent. have been approved by the other officers concerned and adopted by Government. The average incidence of the assessment will be Rs. 2-4-11 for rice, Re. 0-4-8 for wal, and Re. 0-10-7 for the two combined.

M. Leontieff, the Russian explorer of Abyssinia arrived at Marseilles on Aug. 9. In an interview he declared his belief that the war with the Negus was quite at an end, but he described the condition of the Italian prisoners as very deplorable. In his opinion Gen. Baratieri's chief error was insufficient knowledge of the field of operations. The power of the Negus was a factor which must be reckoned with in all future African movements.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same Special Jury.

THE MURDER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

Rajana Syajee, a young Camatee, who was said to be employed in the Water Works Department, was charged with murder in having, on the night of the 1st July last, killed Myna, woman, with a knife, in the foot-path near a chawl at Duncan Road, in which she resided. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Binning defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY :—

Mr. A. P. Gould, foreman.

Mr. W. Carter.	Mr. F. Asquith.
Mr. Hari M. Bhedkunker.	Mr. D. M. Panthakee.
Mr. D. N. Wadia.	Mr. Damodar L. Khimjee.
Mr. H. F. Soares.	Mr. R. W. Playfair.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury for the defence, impressed upon their minds the serious nature of the charge preferred against his client and the very weak character of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. The learned counsel did not deny that the murder of the woman Myna had been committed, but he urged that the hand was not the hand of the prisoner. There was a certain similarity in the statements made by the witnesses who deposed against the prisoner, because they were all friends or relatives, and had probably been talking over the matter, and had agreed to tell a consistent story. The learned counsel commented upon the evidence of the several witnesses in support of his remarks. Abdul Rahman admitted that he had been in jail twice before for committing assault; and it was probable that a man of his violent temper had been the aggressor in the quarrel with the accused. Now, of all the witnesses for the prosecution, only two said that they saw the prisoner commit the murder. There was not a good light on the occasion at the spot where the deceased woman was found and it was possible that these two men made a mistake. It was impossible these men could have observed all the details which they particularised before the jury. Considering the fact that it was a dark night and that there was no good light at the spot, the jury would hesitate to accept the reckless statements made by these two witnesses. It was not shown satisfactorily that the stains on the accused's trousers were the stains of human blood. The learned counsel submitted that the charge against his client was not clearly established and that the jury would give him the benefit of the doubt that arose.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, said the jury had heard the able remarks that were made by his learned friend, who had no doubt done his best in the interest of his client. It was Mr. Lang's duty to place before the jury the facts proved in evidence. It could not possibly be suggested that this was a got-up case. Abdul Rahman was called from the tea-shop where he was sleeping; and he went to his house and saw the dead body of his kept mistress lying in the foot-path near the house. The prisoner, when arrested as he was about to enter his house, was found with stains of blood upon his trousers. His learned friend, instead of accounting for the presence of the marks of blood on the trousers, contended that it was not proved that they were marks of human blood. Now, it was a well-known fact in medical jurisprudence that, with regard to marks of blood, after they had dried up, the only thing that could be said with certainty was that they were marks of the blood of some mammalian animal. Within a few minutes after the murder, the witnesses Khyrati, Bechoo, and Moti informed the police that the prisoner had committed the murder, and shortly afterwards, he was arrested with blood stains upon his clothes, for which he had given no explanation whatever. He had made a statement to the court, but he did not give a word of explanation as to how the blood stains got upon his trousers. With regard to the evidence called for the defence, Mr. Lang said that the cock-and-bull story told by the two witnesses was utterly unworthy of credit. The jury would be of opinion upon the evidence for the prosecution that the woman Myna had been murdered, and that the murderer was the prisoner at the bar.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there was no question of law, and that the only question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner was the person who committed the murder of the woman Myna. His lordship read portions of the evidence and commented upon it. It was in evidence that there was some irritation on the prisoner's part towards Myna on account of her refusal to go and live with him. The witnesses Khyrati and Bechoo said they were eye-witnesses to the murder, and that by the Municipal light that was there, they saw the prisoner stab Myna. It was not probable that they were mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner. His name had been mentioned to the police from the beginning as the person who had stabbed the woman. The evidence of Moti was important as showing that he saw the prisoner was pursued by Khyrati, who was calling aloud "catch, catch." This evidence appeared to be strong, and if the jury believed the evidence, they would have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion upon it.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder by a majority of eight to one. The foreman stated that a portion of the jury very strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His lordship accepted the verdict of the jury, and, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that a majority of the jury, eight to one, had found him guilty upon the evidence, which, in his lordship's opinion, left no doubt as to his guilt. A portion of the jury had recommended him to mercy; but his lordship saw no extenuating circumstances to justify his passing any but the capital sentence. The recommendation of the jury would be represented to Government. His lordship then passed a formal sentence of death upon the prisoner.

THE MURDER AT THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Ramkoober Ballak, a Purdesee dhobie, was charged with having, on the night of the 29th July last, committed murder in having caused the death of Gungadeen Sonoo, a dhobie living in the compound of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Choonilal H. Setalvad, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. K. E. Ghamat defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :—

Mr. F. W. Stevens, foreman.

Mr. Dhondnath R. Khote.	Mr. J. Flewker.
Mr. J. T. Mitchell.	Mr. F. C. Allen.
Mr. R. M. Slane.	Mr. S. R. Bhandarker.
Mr. D. M. Inglis.	Mr. James Begbie.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The deceased was a dhobie in the employ of the late Mr. J. P. Phythian, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and after the death of his master, continued to reside in a room in the servants' quarters in the compound of the Institute. On the night of the 29th July last, Mr. Phythian's butler, who also occupied a room in the servants' quarters, heard a shout in the next room (the deceased's room) and he called the other servants and the police ramosee. The latter knocked at the door, which was closed from inside, but there was no reply. At the third knock, the door was opened by the prisoner, who was brother of the deceased's wife, and had been living with the deceased for about ten days in his room. On his being questioned where the deceased was, the prisoner said he did not know. The ramosee and others saw the dead body of the deceased under a cot or charpoy. The prisoner, when questioned by the ramosee, said he did not know how the death occurred. The police were sent for, and the prisoner was taken into custody. The evidence would show that there were no means of getting into the deceased's room except through the door of the room. Upon the clothes of the accused were found marks of blood. There was no eye-witness to the murder; but upon the evidence there could be no doubt as to who committed it.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Gangaram Nagoo, a butler in the service of the late Mr. Phythian, said that his master died in the month of July; and after his death, he continued to live in the servants' quarters in the compound of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The deceased, Gungadeen Sonoo, who was Mr. Phythian's dhobie, also continued to live in one of the rooms in the servants' quarters. At night on the 29th July last, witness heard a cry in the dhobie's room and went to the door of the room. It was closed from inside. Witness called Laila Jadoo and Bhana Coolie, who were in their respective rooms, and they came out at once. The peon Succaram was also called; and he came immediately. The ramosee, Jeeloo Dhakoo, was also called and came. Until the time the ramosee came, no one entered the dhobie's room. They then went to the room, and the ramosee knocked at the door, but no reply came. The knock was repeated a second time, but there was no reply. At the third knock, a reply was received "I am in the room." The ramosee desired the man to open the door, and the reply was "I am drunk." The ramosee desired that the door which was closed, should be opened. It was opened at last, and the ramosee and Succaram went in. They found the prisoner in the room; he was the brother of the deceased's wife. In reply to the ramosee, who enquired where the dhobie was, the prisoner said he did not know. The ramosee and others on searching in the room, found the feet of the deceased under the cot or charpoy. It was a dead body. The ramosee had a lantern. On his asking the prisoner who did that, the prisoner said he did not know. The prisoner was the only person in the room when the ramosee went in. A rope was brought, and the prisoner was tied with it. The police were afterwards called in. The prisoner had blood stains upon his clothes. The deceased had a wife, who had gone away with his servant twenty days before. This murder took place on a Wednesday. On the preceding Tuesday, witness had seen the wife near the dhobie's room. At 6 p. m. on the day of the murder, the witness had seen the dhobie in his room ironing clothes. He was then in his usual health.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The prisoner had come from his country ten days before the murder and had put up with the deceased, his brother-in-law, as his guest. The deceased's wife, who had gone away with his servant Doorgapersad, had returned to him two days before the murder. A rope was found tied round the deceased's neck, and it was ascertained that he was strangled.

The trial was not finished when the court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO A BORAH BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

AN evening entertainment was given on Tuesday at "Moozafferabad," Grant Road, in honour of Mr. Abdealli M. H. Kajiji, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., the first barrister-at-law in the Dawoodee Borah community, who returned from England by the last mail steamer. Preparations on a grand scale had been made to render the entertainment a memorable one to the Mahomedan community of Bombay; and the decorations and illuminations in "Moozafferabad" seemed to eclipse all those previously witnessed there. The approaches to the bungalow as far as the Frere Bridge were lighted with stands of white lights, and the entire compound was similarly treated. The main staircase to the upper reception-hall was beautified with plants in ornamental pots, arranged on either side of the passage, the upper portions of which were covered with palm-leaves, evergreens, and festoons of flowers. A large device, with letters formed of white flowers on a red ground, extended a hearty welcome to the guests as they reached the top of the staircase; whence they were escorted into the ample reception-hall, which was magnificently decorated. Mr. H. A. Dubash, the local florist, had made his skill in floral embellishment visible on the walls in a truly artistic style. Every part of the hall looked gay with a display of evergreens and festoons of flowers and foliage. Mahomedans of all denominations had cheerfully responded to the invitation of Mr. Heptoola Nooroodin, of Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co., to attend the entertainment given in honour of his son-in-law, Mr. Abdealli. The entire hall, spacious as it is, was quite filled. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at the meeting, and among other guests were the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Currimboy Ebrahim, Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy, Najmudin Tyabjee, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Hajee Ismail Hasham, Hajee Cussum Jusub, Cumrudin Amirudin, Sirdar Mir Abdul Alli, A. K. Dalvi, Mahomed Ali Jeena, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, Ali Najmudin Tyabjee, E. E. Kurwa, of Messrs. Kurwa, Kajiji and Co., Abdula R. Sayani, Ahmed R. Sayani, Rahimtula Khairaj Mir Aun Alli, Nazar Beg of Hyderabad, Hajee Rahimtula Dawood, Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Cassum, Hajee Suleman Hajee Cassum, Aboo Hajee Cassum, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hasham, Oomer Jamal, Mir Roshan Ali, Hajee Normahomed, Hajee Abdur Rahman, Moosa Beg Mahomed, Hajee Ebrahim Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha, Hajee Ebrahim Mahomed Suleman, Hajee Abdul Sattar, Goolam Hossein Muraj, Esoofalli Heptoola American, Faizabhoy Heptoola, Essoobhoy Ebrahim Chinwalla, Jan Mahomed Lutiff, Shaik Faizulabhoy, Hyderi Nazaralli, Ismaljee Esoofally, Goolam Hoosein Cumroodin Hamjabhoy, Jenoolbhoy Menaswalla, Mahomedbhoy Patharia, Ibrahim Rahimtula Kaderbhoy, Meheralli Dewraj Master, Nawab Mirza, Mahomedali Hebutbhoy Kajiji, Mahomedali Vassee, &c. The guest of the evening, Mr. Abdeali, sat on the left hand of the chairman.

Mr. Mahomedalli Vassee, addressed the meeting on behalf of the host, Mr. Heptoola Nooroodin. He thanked those present on the occasion, remarking that the pleasure he experienced in the fact of his son-in-law, Mr. Abdealli, having had a distinguished career in Cambridge University, where he successfully passed all examinations with honours, would be shared in by all his co-religionists who wished to see progress and high education spread widely in their community. Every true Mahomedan would desire to see in their community many young men receiving such high education as Mr. Kajiji had received at the renowned University of Cambridge, and giving to their less fortunate brethren the benefit of their enlightenment. There was a great want of educated young men among them, and all Mahomdans would be rejoiced to see progressive additions made to the ranks of such men, who, in course of time, would do credit to their community and help in increasing its prosperity. Mr. Heptoola tendered his special thanks to Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee who, at some personal inconvenience and the sacrifice of his valuable time, honoured such assemblies as this with his presence. Mr. Heptoola also thanked his friend Mr. Hajee Cassum for lending him the use of his "Moozafferabad" for the purposes of the entertainment. (Applause.)

Mr. Abdealli M. H. Kajiji, in tendering his acknowledgments to the meeting, said he was not entitled to all the praise bestowed upon him by his friend, Mr. Mahomedally Vasee, but he felt thankful to them all for the cordial reception and encouragement accorded to him that evening. Not only in England, but also in India, all examinations were getting more and more stiff; and those who were fortunate enough to pass them owed their success to the excellent training and discipline received from their tutors. Mr. Kajiji, therefore, took this opportunity of publicly thanking his teachers. The honour he received that evening, he took it, was an honour done not to himself, but to the St. Mary's Institution, where he received his preliminary education, and to St. Xavier's College, where he prosecuted his later studies before he went to England. It was evident that the Mahomedans were backward in education in comparison with other communities; and even among the Mahomedans, the Dawoodee Borah community were lagging behind in education, although they were forward in commercial enterprises in all parts of the world. He hoped well-to-do members of his community would see the wisdom of imparting a higher education to their sons. Mr. Kajiji took this opportunity, on behalf of himself and his brothers, to publicly thank his maternal uncle, Mr. E. E. Kurwa, for having been instrumental in putting them in a position to obtain higher education instead of tying them down to mercantile pursuits, in common with many of their community. (Cheers.) It was to Mr. Kurwa's far-seeing sagacity and zeal for enlightenment that the speaker and his brother were indebted for the higher education which they were sent to England to acquire. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kajiji, therefore, publicly thanked his maternal uncle on this occasion for the benefit he had been the means of securing for himself and his brother. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, in addressing the meeting, thanked Mr. Heptoola Nooradin for inviting him to preside there. It gave him and all those present very great pleasure to join in this gathering in welcoming a young member of the Dawoodee Borah community who had successfully passed examinations in higher education in England, and who was the first member of the community that had passed as a barrister-at-law. Although the community was forward in trade, they were, even amongst Mahomedans, backward as far as Western education was concerned; and it was a matter for great satisfaction that, from among the leading families of the Dawoodee Borah community, two young men should have gone to England from the same family to receive higher education. It was always very difficult to make a beginning; and now that a beginning had been made by this family, it was to be hoped that other members of the Dawoodee Borah community would come forward and give to their children a higher education. Mr. Budrudin hoped that there would be many occasions like that in future for them to congratulate members of their community. (Applause.)

The guests then adjourned to a sumptuous dinner provided for them; and after dinner, returned to the reception-hall, where Mr. Heptoola Nooroodin presented Mr. Abdealli with a gold embroidered turban and with a large, handsome bouquet. Flowers and attar were distributed to all present; and the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

A SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

NANABHOY AND RUSTOMJI JAMSETJI DHANIDADOONA VS. BAI RUTTONBAI, WIDOW OF JAMSETJI JAMASJI DHANIDADOONA AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was called on for hearing and final disposal, before his lordship, on Tuesday. Mr. Macpherson, with the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the defendants, while the plaintiffs did not put in an appearance. Mr. Macpherson reminded his lordship that this was the case on which some time ago his lordship discharged a rule "nisi" for injunction and recovery with cost, and expressed an opinion that the whole proceeding was entirely a misconceived one. His lordship then had the plaintiffs called, but neither of them answering, the suit was dismissed with costs.

THE proposed Fencing and Boxing Tourney at Simla has fallen through; as the entries received are not numerous enough to justify its being held. It is evident that there are not enough men skilled in swordsmanship in India to make such a gathering possible this year; but in 1897 it is hoped that sufficient competitors will be forthcoming. The Murree and Naini Tal fencing classes are in full swing and they will turn out eventually a number of officers who will know how to use their swords. In Simla, unluckily, says a contemporary, it has been found impossible to obtain a suitable room, though the Municipality might well grant the use of the jhampanies' "shelter" as the wayward rickshawmen absolutely decline to use the shed which was built for them out of public subscriptions. The Municipal Committee might well rent or sell the "shelter" outright to the Fencing Association, for at present it is quite useless.

THE COWARDLY ASSAULT ON PROFESSOR VELINKER.

WITH reference to the brutal assault committed on Mr. N. G. Velinker, one of the professors of the Wilson College, on Monday night, at his bungalow at Chunam Kiln Street, Grant Road, it is satisfactory to note that he has been progressing favourably under the treatment of Dr. Bhalchundra and Dr. Permanund, and is pronounced to be out of danger. The three wounds that he sustained on the head happily did not prove to be of so serious a character as at first supposed. Out of the three persons who called at the professor's bungalow on the night in question on the pretext of having a conversation with him on religious subjects, and who assaulted him with bamboo sticks, two were in the habit of visiting him for religious instructions. Mr. Velinker was struck several blows on the head, but how and by whom he is unable to say. The names of the three visitors are stated to be Gopal Ramchunder Kirtanee, residing at Khatries Wady, Girgaum; Sathe, residing in a grocer's shop at Bandora; and Sathe's brother-in-law. The police made inquiries, but the persons answering the above names are not to be found, and it is believed that they are fictitious names given to the professor. However, the detective police under Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Divisional Police under Superintendent McDermott are prosecuting rigorous inquiries with a view to trace the cowardly assailants and to bring them to justice. As to the cause of the assault, it is definitely stated that recently a number of Hindus have been converted to Christianity at the instance of the professor, and this seems to have aroused the feelings of certain orthodox members of the Hindu community, who are said to have instigated these three men to belabour the professor.

Mr. Superintendent McDermott, yesterday, submitted the subjoined report to the Commissioner of Police on the subject of this unprovoked attack :—

A report was made yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, to Inspector Saunderson by Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, that his brother, Professor N. G. Velinker, of the Wilson College, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, had been seriously assaulted, at 10 p.m., on Monday last, on the verandah of his house, and rendered insensible for one and a-half hour. It appears that, on Monday night, at about 10 o'clock, three Hindus, two of whom had been in the habit of visiting the Professor for religious instruction, went to his house and called him downstairs, and after conversing for a short time Mr. Velinker was struck on his head, but how and by whom he is unable to say. After regaining consciousness, at about 12 midnight, he crawled upstairs and roused up Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, who are residing with him. Mr. Velinker, pleader, was at once sent for, who, upon seeing the state of his brother, brought Dr. Bhalchandra, who dressed the wounds—three in number, all on the head. One was 1-8 inch deep, and ½ inch long, on the head above the right ear, one superficial wound ½ inch long behind the right ear, and a deep wound ½ inch long and ½ inch deep above the right ear, opening into the external ear. The name of one of the three visitors is said to be Gopal Ramchunder Kirtanee, residing at Khatries Wady, Girgaum, and the name of the other is given as 'Sathe,' who, it is said, resides in a grocer's shop at Bandora, and the third is said to be Sathe's brother-in-law. Inquiries were made all yesterday for these persons by both the Divisional and Detective Police, but up to the present they have not been arrested.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THIS Society is now nearing its jubilee, having been established in the year 1848. This fact should not escape the attention of assurers, for it is an understood thing that a company's continued solvency or otherwise cannot be correctly judged for at least forty years after its birth. The immense volume of the business of this society (the growth of which has been extraordinary), the great extent of its connections, and the vast amount of its resources and funds, all combine to give it a financial interest and power possessed by but few older corporations in the world. As the latest exhibition of the business-getting ability of its representatives the Gresham reports the completion during 1895 of 8,761 policies assuring the enormous sum of £3,290,692. In number of transactions this achievement falls short of the figures of the three preceding years, but the total sums assured show an increase of over £150,000 upon the 1894 total—which again largely exceeded the record of the previous year—and the indication of further development which they give is supported by the evidence of the new premiums. The fact, that the receipts under this head have advanced successively from £108,400 to £129,097, and now to £140,690, points conclusively to the transaction of a constantly growing trade. It will be observed that the new premiums bear a high proportion to the sums assured, and it may be inferred from the particulars relating to the valuation of 31st December last (the results of which are announced in the directors' report) that this feature is due to the preponderance of endowment assurances. The 13½ millions of assurances completed since 30th June, 1891, have increased the total risks in force by nearly five millions, and of this increase upwards of three millions is represented by the augmented total of the endowment assurances. In the "ultimate participation of profit" classes, in which by far the larger proportion of the with-profit business of the period appears to have been transacted, the increase of the endowment assurances is very striking, the number of ordinary policies of this discription having advanced from 9,448 to 19,184,—while the non-profit endowment assurances show an even more remarkable relative advance from 2,309 to 8,163. Returning for the moment to the routine business of 1895, we observe that the total premium income rose from £804,631 to £862,266, and that after payment of claims to the amount of nearly half-a-million and of all other outgo (the percentage of commission and expenses to premiums being fractionally improved), the sum of £262,813 was added to the Assurance and Endowment Fund. A transfer of £15,000 to the Investment Reserve—which was thus raised to £ 80,000—was provided for, within two or three hundred pounds, by realised profits on investments. In its Annuity Department the Gresham transacted a large business in 1895, the consideration received in purchase of annuity contracts amounting to £191,736, as compared with £159,913 in 1894; the annual payments made by this department now amount to close upon £150,000, and the fund at the end of the year under review stood at £1,279,517. The society has now opened branches all over India. The Bombay branch was opened last year only, and it has been making rapid progress, similar to that which has marked the work of the office in other parts of the world.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ALBERT DURST.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for the adjournment of the hearing of the petition till after the vacation. The learned counsel said that the insolvent proceeded to Europe under the Court's order, and, owing to private and family affairs, he would not be able to leave Brindisi till the 27th instant. His Lord-ship fixed the hearing for the 11th of November next.

RE WILLIAM BARKER.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge.

THE "MISSING" MEMON MERCHANT

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI JUSAB.

Mr. Manker, for the adjudicating petitioner, applied that the examination of certain witnesses in the matter which was fixed "sine die," be fixed for Wednesday next and a further order be made for the examination of the insolvent and the mehta of the firm of Joharimull Sohariram.

His Lordship: Was the name of the insolvent mentioned in the order?

Mr. Manker: When the insolvent was adjudicated he had absconded from Bombay, but now he is in Bombay.

His Lordship: I have heard that the matter is to be settled.

Mr. Manker: It is so said in the local papers, but as far as my client is concerned, there is no prospect of any settlement. All the Multani creditors have refrained from entering into a compromise.

His Lordship: Was the application for examination made on your application?

Mr Manker: I think it was on the application of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Manker next read the affidavit of Lalkhan Kassamkhan which, among other things, stated that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account.

His Lordship said that there were criminal proceedings pending against the insolvent, and unless the insolvent's examination was most urgent he did not think it right to subject him to answer questions which might be prejudicial to him in the criminal proceedings. With regard to the lodging of the books of account he had no objection in making the order asked for.

Mr. Manker said that his client only wished to examine the insolvent in regard to fraudulent consignments for which the other parties threatened his client with proceedings.

His Lordship fixed the examination of the witnesses and the insolvent for Wednesday next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Balwant Ganesh Sathe; Tyebbally Cassamally Nagri; Henry Smith and others; Kerson Parshotam, Timapa Dewjee; Lalubhoy Narsidas Barote; Harland Page; Junas Hajee Moledina; Dadabhoy Mancherjee Bharucha and Mancherjee Hormasji Bharucha; Bhikhanchund Motiram; Dasrath Nanai and others; Daya Corjee and another; Samuel Crudgington; Mayaram Haridin; Alfred Irving Hall; Dossabhoy Nasserwanji, alias Dossabhoy Pallonji Turner.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

ONE of the most successful meetings in connection with the above sports, was held yesterday afternoon on the Maidan behind the Marine Lines, before a large gathering of spectators. This was perhaps the only "pucka" meeting held during the present season. The programme, which was got up by the secretaries, Messrs. Ellison and Booth, proved to be interesting and excited good deal of competition. The entries could not have been more satisfactory, but if the competitors for the several events had turned up punctually, the last event "Horse Scurry," which had to be abandoned owing to the darkness, would have been got through. In the first event "Tent-Pegging" by sections, the pegs were placed in a quite different position, still the Royal Dublin Fusiliers' team showed up very well in it and took the pegs in an excellent style. The "Postilion Race," which was quite an exception to the general rule, was most excellently contested both in the heats and final, the finishes of which were as good as could be wished for. Mr. Talbot got "left" by a couple of lengths in the final, but he made an excellent race of it with Captain Weldon, who won the event cleverly by a neck. There were only two small fences erected for the ponies to negotiate in the Jumping competition and Mr. Fischer's Glossymoth was decidedly the best. Lloyd Lindsay Race was one of the novel ladies' nomination event, which has been seen in these sports. The ladies were exceptionally quick in breaking chatties, but it is a pity that the gentlemen, whom they nominated, could not manage to travel a little faster. The following are the details :—

I EVENT—TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS TEAM.

Captain Weldon
Mr Shewan
Mr Cory 1
Mr Perreau

22 Points.

JACKAL CLUB TEAM.

Mr Prevost
Mr Graham
Mr Ellison 2
Mr John

16 Points.

LIGHT HORSE TEAM.

Lieutenant Moir
Corporal Revers-Smith
Corporal Mair 0
Trooper Fischer

CROCKS TEAM.

Mr Talbot
Mr Hudson
Mr Koddie 0
Mr Pelle

II EVENT—POSTILION RACE.

To ride one pony and lead another round the trees.

1ST HEAT.

Mr Talbot's Cheseye and The Shrew	1
Captain Weldon's Castonnette and Petronel	2
Mr Graham's India and China	3

2ND HEAT.

Mr Fischer's Busreh and Pussmoth	1
Mr John's Forrester and Boomerang	2
Mr Shewan's Quartermaster and Waif	3

FINAL HEAT.

Captain Weldon's Castonnette and Petronel	1
Mr Talbot's Cheseye and the Shrew	2

III. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION (for Ponies.)

Mr Fischer's Glossymoth	1
Mr Pelle's Cadet	2
Mr Graham's Cypress	3
Also Competed.	
Mr Shewan's Waif	0
Mr Hudson's Sherry	0
Mr Keddie's Juggins	0
Mr De Saone's Slipshod	0
Mr Perreau's Pitlochry	0
Mr Weldon's Castonnette	0
Mr Weldon's Petronel	0

IV. EVENT—LLOYD LINDSAY—LADIES NOMINATION.—Competitor to ride a given course, carrying a chattie to his nominator, where he will dismount and place a chatty on a post which the lady must break with polo balls at a distance of about ten yards. Competitor doing course in shortest time to win. Chatties will be supplied but should competitor break the chattie before placing on post he will be desqualified

Mrs Negal Jones, nominates Mr Talbot, 1 min 12 secs	1
Mrs Bird, nominates Captain Weldon, 1 min 15 secs	2
Mrs Prier de Saone, nominates Mr Ellison, 1 min 19 secs	3
Miss Stranack, nominates Mr John, 1 min 21 secs	4
Mrs Peile, nominates Mr Pelle, 1 min 30 secs	5
Mrs Chandler, nominates Mr Shewan, 1 min 32 secs	6
Mrs Hojel, nominates Mr Prier de Saone, 1 min 45 secs	7
Miss Nigel Jones, nominates Mr Rome, 2 min	8
Miss Humphrey, nominates Mr Mair, 2 min 9 secs	9

CRICKET.

THE PRABHOO C. C. vs. HINDUS.

THE following is the result of a match played between the above club and the Hindoo Gymkhana :—

PRABHOO C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M M Talpade, c Jayaker, b Kale	10	c Deshpande, b Kale.	6
S J Kothare, b Mammoo	15	c Vijayaker, b Shinker.	0
L B Nayak, b Dhotre	0	c Shinker, b Dadarker	0
K R Jayaker, b Dhotre	11	c and b Mammoo	11
R V Agasker, c Mammoo, b Bhandare	19	not out	28
R C Navalker, c Shinker, b Dhotre	10	not out	1
G S Nayak, not out	0	c Dadarker, b Shinker	1
L V Ajinkya, c Jayaker, b Bhandare	3		
A S Nayak, run out	4		
A Vinayek, c and b Dhotre	0		
G A Jayaker, b Bhandare	1		
Extras	11	Extras	6
Total	84	Total	53

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Deshpande, c Navalkor, b Kothare	15
Dadarker, c Vinayek, b Navalker	30
Dhotre, b Talpade	8
N G Jayaker, b Talpade	5
G N Bhandare, not out	13
Kale, b Talpade	0
Bhatye, b P Nayak	2
Mammoo, b Talpade	1
Chunilal, c Vinayak, b Talpade	2
H N M Vijayaker, b Navalker	1
Shinker, b Talpade	1
Extras	7
Total	85

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. MR. GAGRAT'S XI.

This match was played on the Wellington ground on Saturday, August 29th, and resulted in a draw very much in favour of the Y. M. C. A. Clark batted well for his 57, and was well sustained by the brothers Harrington and Jackson and Stevens. Raja the younger, was the principal contributor to the score of the other side :—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

Clark, c Gagrat, b Barucha	75
H E Harrington, st Wacha, b Writer	12
Jackson, c Dubash, b Writer	10
Stevens, b Gagrat	14
R E Harrington, not out	10
George, not out	1
Lynn Aldridge Peyton Herbert Collins	To bat.
Extras	24
Total for four wickets	128

MR. GAGRAT'S XI.

Kapadia, b Herbert	7
Raja, Jr, b Clark	25
Dubash, c Aldridge, b Herbert	0
Gagrat, c Aldridge, b Herbert	11
Raja Sr, c Peyton, b Herbert	0
Writer, not out	6
Extras	1
Total for five wickets	50

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Wellington Ground on Saturday, 29th August, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. Bailey batted very well for his 33. Score :—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Lyon, c Gilder, b Bailey	6
Westerman, c Waller, b Sherman	5
Sawyer, b Court	0
Barker, c Court b Bailey	7
Lillywhite, c Waller, b Court	0
Chilton, c Waller, b Sherman	5
Winterbottam, b Bailey	9
McFarlane, b Martin	15
Williams, not out	5
Brown, c Sargon, b Sherman	5
Westerling, c and b Martin	0
Extras	11
Total	68

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

Whitehead, b Winterbottam	15
Sherman, run out	0
Gilder, b Barker	13
Walsh, c and b Williams	13
Sargon, b Brown	12
Waller, l-b-w Brown	0
Garratt, b Brown	0
Bailey, b Winterbottam	33
Martin, b Winterbottam	17
Veevers, b Winterbottam	0
Court, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	115

CONGRESS WORK AND FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are affected with pleasure to know that Bengal is very officious with the work of the coming Congress. Lately a meeting of influential gentlemen was held there under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, in reference to Congress work. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani is appointed the president of the coming Congress. The choice is a judicious one, and we have no doubt that the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani will be a successful president, but we are sorry to say that the Reception Committee has not yet solved the question of the gravest importance in regard to raising a permanent fund for the Congress and the British Congress Committee. Every year the difficulty arises about funds. I hope, therefore, that the authorities would decide the question as early as possible and save the Congress from disaster.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 2. KESHAVE HARI POWDWAL.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited account of the company for the year ended 30th June 1896, and which they request you to adopt. The total number of bales pressed by the company this season amounted to 14,175 against 9,145 bales pressed last year. As the several ginning factories in the Surat district could not agree to an uniform ginning rate this year, the company's factory had to work at rates which were comparatively lower. Notwithstanding this the result of the factory's working will not be considered unsatisfactory. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 12,113-0-11 which, together with the balance of last year's profit, makes a total of Rs. 14,069-10-6. Out of this amount your directors have carried Rs. 2,000-0-0 to depreciation of machinery account and Rs. 1,000-0-0 to the reserve fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,059-10-6 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, being 12½ per cent. per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders free of income tax absorbing Rs. 9,375-0-0. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 200-0-0 be paid to the employees of the company and that the balance of Rs. 1,484-10-6 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under :—The press building Rs. 14,000-0-0, the office building Rs. 7,000-0-0, the ginning factory building Rs. 7,000-0-0, the ginning factory machinery (engine and boiler excepted.) Rs. 11,000-0-0—Rs. 18,000-0-0, The engine boiler and machinery in the press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June 1897 and to fix his remuneration. Under article 110 of the articles of association one of your Directors Mr. Mowjee Shamjee retires from the board but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, was declared; and other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE HYDERABAD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AT the Hyderabad (Deccan), on Wednesday (26th ult.), Sir Vikar-ul-Umra opened the Exhibition. Among those present we noticed Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali Belgrami, Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Khan Bahadur Khuda Baksh Khan, Syed Ali Hasan, Nawab Akbar Jung, Nawab Sikandar Nawaz Jung, Bakshi Raghoonath Prasad, Dr. and Mrs. Nundy, and Mr. S. M. Mitra. The only European gentleman present was Colonel Dobbs. His Excellency arrived at 5-20 p. m. and was received at the portico by Nawab Akbar Ali Khan, the proprietor of the Exhibition, and Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, of Bombay. His Excellency having taken his seat, Nawab Akbar Ali Khan, of Delhi, read an address in Urdoo, which we regret for want of space, we cannot publish. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur then addressing his Excellency said :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—My friend and co-worker in this enterprise, Mr. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, has already anticipated me to a great extent in the remarks just made by him, but I shall not allow this fitting occasion to slip by of expressing our sincere thanks to the Government of his Highness the Nizam, and your Excellency in particular, for extending your patronage to this Exhibition and gracing it by your presence this evening. We also highly appreciate the hearty co-operation and help of my liberal-minded and learned friend, Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami, whom your Excellency will pardon me to term as one of the ornaments of the Nizam's Civil Service (Hear, hear.) This is our first undertaking, but this one as well as our future efforts in this direction will naturally claim the sympathies of all the well-wishers of the country, as they are entirely based on the wise policy laid down by Lord Ripon, The far-seeing policy of Lord Ripon aimed at the industrial progress of India, and our posterity will ever remember him as a saviour of this country. Your Excellency knows it well that it was Lord Ripon's Government that issued orders for the encouragement of Indian arts and manufactures by giving preference to Indian made articles in Government offices and departments, and I believe for the Military Department also. This policy was re-affirmed by Lord Ripon's successors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, and the present Viceroy, his Excellency Lord Elgin, has kept up the beneficent traditions of his predecessors. Thus, while the British Government has wisely laid down the rule of encouraging Indian handicrafts and manufactures, it is, I think, high time that Indian Princes and Nobles also should follow the footsteps of the British Government and extend their helping hand to develop the resources of the country, and to bring about an industrial regeneration. Your Excellency will pardon me if I make bold enough to say that we are not mere shopkeepers, and if your Excellency will further permit me to set aside conventional modesty, we may rightly claim to be a combination of merchants as well as patriots. We have resolved to go to the different parts of India at the sacrifice of our time and our convenience and preach to the people our views on this subject. It would indeed be a golden day in the history of British India as well as of Native States if people in general were roused from their present lethargy, and instead of depending upon service and agriculture only, were to take to the development of Indian arts and manufactures. Indian patriots should rise and with one voice warn the people of the national danger of starvation that faces them in the near future. While the population has vastly increased and in increasing every day, means of employment have not increased concurrently, and the best means to avert this danger is to give employment to our surplus population, in workshop of every description. The struggle for life is already keen in our country, and every day that passes makes the rival and contending forces of commerce stupendous in volume, and enormous in extent. British goods are being replaced by German goods, and the phenomenal progress of Japanese manufactures is elbowing out the German goods in its turn. While these changes are continuously going on around us, our princes and people are sitting with folded hands, and if more precious time were lost in this way it would be too late to mend matters. It is a fortunate circumstance that the fertility of our soil provides the food of our increasing populations and preserves the balance of our foreign trade, otherwise a catostrophe of starvation resulting from over population would have overwhelmed us long ago. We have attempted to show in this Exhibition that articles of daily use, if manufactured in this country, could be produced cheaply, and that new workshops giving employment to thousands of idle hands will bring great blessings to our country. The commerical progress of Japan, within two short decades, is a pregnant example before our eyes of the very rapid strides made by an Asiatic nation in our own lifetime. There can be no doubt that the economic salvation of our country mainly depends on our industrial progress and the auspicious way in which we have commenced our self-imposed mission this evening gives us hope that our work will be welcome in other parts of India, and this evening's gathering prognosticates future success to our noble cause. We have also attempted to show samples of foreign goods for the edification of the public of India. Exhibitions like this are the real pioneers of prosperity and contentment of the pie,peo and your Excellency's presence this evening may be regarded as an epoch-making episode in the civil administration of his Highness' vast dominious Before I sit down I shall again thank your Excellency and other gentlemen who have been kind enough to take part in this evening's ceremonies.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur was followed by Mirza Hairat, who quoted the Hadis to show that the Prophet himself had great regard for trade.

His Excellency then said :—Mirza Akbar Ali Khan and Members of the Trading Company,—I am extremely obliged to you for the address which you have presented to me. In the present day when good administration has secured general peace throughout the country, and the discoveries of modern science in medicine and in sanitation have introduced unlimited means of preserving life in disease and health the increase of population in the country has been the marked result, and the problem to find employment for this ever-increasing surplus population has engaged the attention of all thinking men. It is obvious that the two well known means of livelihood in this country, namely, agriculture and service, are becoming restricted every day, and the only means left to us are the revival of old industries and the establishment of new ones. His Highness' Government have already recognized the necessity of encouraging arts and every facility is being afforded for establishing factories and industrial works. The task you have undertaken is a great and a national task, and I wish you every success from the bottom of my heart. I have great pleasure in declaring this Exhibition open.

Then his Excellency went upstairs to examine the various curiosities of art which Nawab Akbar Ali Khan and Mr. Koor had collected from various parts of the glob. His Excellency spent over an hour in inpecting and was seen to admire the tazia. The amount of interest Sir Vikar evinced clearly showed that his Excellency had a taste for art. Nawab Akbar Jung found room for the exhibition of his zeal and energy in the picture gallery. Two pictures, evidently of Venus, horrified our Police Commissioner, who considered them obscene, and we belive ordered their immediate removal Mr. Dhuramchand, son of Raja Musawar Jung Bahadur, took a group in the verandah. We have no doubt that the photo will be worthy of Lala Deen's studio, though the absence of ladies considerably damped the spirit of the enterprising photographer. In short, every one present spent a pleasant afternoon, and the Exhibition authorities would have earned the gratitude of the visitors if they had made arrangements for refreshments in the shape of aerated waters, etc.—"Deccan Post."

THE BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE Capital, £2,000,000 in 200,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase and borrow.

Directors.—Sir Auckland Colvin, K. C. S. I., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., late Lieut-Governor, North-West Provinces and Chief commissioner, Oudh, India.

Sir Cecil Clement Smith, G. C. M. G., late Governor of the Straits Settlements and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Borneo.

Francis Langford O'Callaghan, C. S. I., C. I. E., late Secretary of the Government of India, P. W. D.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Glynn Begbie, R. E., late Accountant-General to the Government of India, P. W. D.

David Traill Robertson, Esquire, Director, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Alexander Wallace, Esquire, (Messrs. Wallace Brothers,) Austin Friars.

Robert Miller, Esquire, Director, Bengal Nagpur Railway Co, Limited.

A Government Director to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed with the support of the Secretary of State in Council of India for the purpose of working, managing, and maintaining for the Secretary of State the existing metre-gauge system of Railways in Burma, of completing and working lines now in progress, and of constructing and working such additions and extensions as the Government of India may from time to time entrust to the Company, all of which operations the Company will carry out upon the terms of the contract with the Government hereafter referred to and under the control and supervision of the Government of India, the undertaking remaining the property of the Secretary of State.

The company will be under obligation to undertake the completion, construction and working of the existing system and of any other lines the Secretary of State may think fit to entrust to them, the Secretary of State arranging to contribute the necessary capital or enabling the company to raise the same.

The capital to be raised under the contract with the Government of India and handed over to the Secretary of State is for the present fixed at £2,000,000 in shares, on which the Government of India guarantees a dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in sterling in London; and the net earnings of the Railway system worked by the Company for the Government will be applied after discharging any interest on debentures or other obligations of the Company in the first place to the repayment to the Secretary of State of the guaranteed interest on the capital of the company, in the second place to the payment to the Secretary of State of interest at the same rate on the sterling equivalent (at the rate of exchange current at the time of the formation of the company) on the capital expended or provided by Government on the Railways, and any surplus will be divided between Government and the company in the proportion of four-fifths to the Government and one-fifth to the company respectively, and the Secretary of State guarantees till the 30th of June, 1901, such one-fifth share shall not be less than ½ per cent per annum on the paid up share capital now offered for subscription.

The Secretary of State has the right on giving twelve months notice to determine the contract (and to resume possession of the undertaking at the end of the 25th year from the 31st July, 1896 or at the end of any subsequent 10th year, or in the event of default or gross mismanagement by the company or of the undertaking of the company not paying its expenses for three successive half-years) in which case the Secretary of State will out of the Revenues of India, pay to the company in sterling in London, the amount of the share capital at par and indemnify the company against all such liabilities including debentures as may have been incurred with the sanction of the Government.

The above arrangements are provisionally bodied in an agreement of July, 1896, and made between the Secretary of State in Council of India of the one part and Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Glynn Begbie of the other part, and are in accordance with the terms of that agreement, to be embodied in a formal contract to be entered into between the Secretary of State and the Company, carrying out the above terms and subject thereto, containing general conditions, stipulations and provisions similar to those of an indenture of the 24th of November, 1890, between the said Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company, Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF LINES.

The management of which is to be taken over by the Company :—

(1) From Rangoon to Prome, a distance of 161 miles.

(2) From Rangoon to Toungho, 166 miles.

(3) Extension from Tounghoo to Mandalay, 220 miles.

(4) Branch to Meiktila, 13 miles.

(5) The Mu Valley Line starting from Sagaing, a point on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite to Mandalay. The length from Sagaing to Shwebo (5½ miles) was opened in July, 1891, and that from Shwebo to Wuntho (100 miles) in March, 1893; 15½ miles more were opened in November, 1894, and 88½ miles more on the 21st October, 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF LINES.

In the first instance entrusted to the Company for construction and completion :—

(1) To complete the Mu Valley Line.

(2) To extend this line to Myitkina on the Irrawaddy, about 40 miles.

(3) To construct a line from a point south of Mandalay, toward the Kunlon Ferry, recently commenced by Government, say 270 miles.

(4) Probably to construct a line from Meiktila (Tounghoo-Mandalay Section) to Myingyan, on the Irawaddy (55 miles).

TRAFFIC PROSPECTS.

The experience of the fourteen years which have elapsed since the opening of the first line of railway in Burma shows that the railway enterprise of the Government has been very successful. A table compiled from the accounts published by Government is given below approximately showing the financial results :—

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Capital on Open Lines at end of year.	Net Earnings of year.	Percentage on Capital.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1882	167	133,09,835	6,20,430	4·73	Rangoon to Prome.
1881	167	about 139,00,000	5,52,366	3·97	Do. do.
1884	260	" 208,61,920	8,21,935	3·94	
1885	333	" 272,85,343	4,73,023	1·73	Tounghoo line opened.
1886	333	278,96,233	9,43,271	3·3	
1887	333	286,46,557	15,58,302	5·43	
1888	392	about 349,00,000	12,71,961	3·64	Extension towards Mandalay.
1889	553	" 512,49,000	15,73,552	3·07	Open to Mandalay.
1890	556	" 513,40,000	23,48,191	4·57	
1891	608	517,87,125	23,71,391	4·57	Extension in Mu Valley.
1892	717	628,66,524	33,86,087	5·38	Do. do.
1893	730	632,00,054	22,42,492	3·54	Do. do.
1894	745	about 618,40,000	22,23,329	3·58	Do. do.
1895	834	" 655,00,000	27,02,466	4·12	88½ miles were open in October, 1895.

On an average dividend of just 4 per cent throughout the whole of the fourteen years.

The net earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1895, amounted to 27 lacks, and the returns received for the current year already show a considerable improvement. The revised estimate given in the Financial Statement of Government for the financial year ending 21st March, 1896, is 30 lakhs, whilst the estimate of the financial year ending March, 1897, is placed at 32 lakhs. To pay the interest at 2½ per cent. on the Government capital, which it is understood will not exceed 800 lakhs, and on the company's £2,000,000, only about 23½ lakhs are required, so that if this estimate is realised, the interest charges (taking the exchange at 1s. 2d.) would be more than covered by the earnings of the mileage actually open.

Although the new districts which will be opened up by some of the proposed lines are at present more thinly populated than those through which the existing lines run, there can be no doubt, judging from past experience in Burma, that they will rapidly develop.

It will be seen that the total capital expenditure by the Government on open lines on 31st December, 1895, was about 655 lakhs; to this must be added a sum of about 145 lakhs, expended by the Government on unopened lines, making a total Government capital of about £4,700,000.

THE editors of the "Encyclopedia of Sport," which is to be started by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, are to be the Earl of Sufolk, Mr Hedley Peek, and Mr. F. G. Aflalo. The contributors are among the highest acknowledged authorities on the manifold subjects that must be dealt with in so comprehensive a scheme. The list of writers already, secured include Lord Dunraven, Lady Malmesbury, Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., Mr. Dixon Kemp Mr. Lacy Hillier, Mr. Senior, Mr. John Bickerdyke, Mr. A. Harmsworth, Mr. W. C. Bleir, Mr. Fleming, C. B., Col. Walrond, Mr. A. E. T. Watson, Mr. E. N. Buxton, Mr. H. A. Bryden, Captain Adair, Mr. W. J. Ford, Mr. C. B. Foy, Mr. N. L. Jackson, The Hon. Mr. Fathurst, Sir H. Potinger, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity. We understand that a number of the plates will be by Mr. Thorburn. There should be ample room for a Dictionary of Sports; and it is surprising that a work of the kind was not attempted long ago. The first number of the new encyclopædia will appear late in the autumn. In every monthly number there will be two full-page photogravures and other illustrations.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. BARRY PAIN's new novel, before appearing in book form, will be produced as a serial in "The Ludgate." The first instalment will be given in the September number. The title of the story is to be "The Octavo of Claudius."

The forthcoming (September) number of Architecture will contain, among other purely architectural features, a copiously illustrated article by Mr. Charles G. Harper on the country of the "Ingoldsby Legends," entitled 'With Ingoldsby in Kent.' It will describe Tappington Hall and many other places identified with the Rev. Richard Harris, who, of course, was the 'Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.' of the Legend.

On Trafalgar Day, October 21 next, Mr. George Allen will publish an illustrated memorial volume of the life and death of Nelson, entitled 'Nelson and his companions in Arms,' by Professor John Knox Laughton, M.A., R.N., Hon. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Lecturer on Naval History at the Royal Naval College, &c. The work, running to about 350 pp., will give concise biographical and historical accounts of Nelson's life, times, and companions in arms. It will contain over 50 illustrations in photogravure, half-tone, and line, including about 30 autograph signatures of those intimately asssociated with him in his career, four plans of battles, and a reproduction in colour of his last order. An exhaustive bibliography and chronological table is appended.

Messrs. Skeffington and Son will publish in September a new book by Miss Marie Corelli entitled 'The Murder of Delicia.' Also a volume of 'Fifty Years Reminiscences' by the veteran conductor Signor Arditi, illustrated with photographs, autograph letters &c., of nearly all the grestest composers and singers from Alboni, Sontagg Bosio, Viardot Rossini, &c., to Patti, Albani, Tamagno, and Humperdiuck. The book also contains personal reminiscences of Garialdib, Cavour, and others.

A Paris correspondent writes :—Fritz Friedmann's book L'Empereur Guillaume, et La Revolution Par en Haut (L'Affaire Kotze)" is very disappointing. It chiefly gives the author's opinions, and they do not bear the stamp of originality. There is a character sketch of the Emperor in four chapters. Flattery cannot go farther than it does here. The Emperor may be pleased to hear that he is Germany incarnate, and that nothing is falser than to represent him as having taken the impress of an English education. Alexander III. was more malleable. He yielded in many respects to Danish influence. William has ever been inaccessible to English influence. Even had his mother attempted to bring him up in English fashion, the intensely German disposition of his grandfather, the head of the family, would have stood in her way. His models (and he is always saying so) are Frederick the Great and William I. Everywhere and on all occasions he feels and acts as German Emperor. His laugh is jovial, for there is no lighter-hearted person when he is not haunted by the idea that it is his destiny to grapple with anarchy and the revolution. He bubbles over with high spirits and with wit. He is prompt to retort, as his father was, but his manner of retorting is delicate and pointed, like that of Frederic William IV., rather than like the aggressive and raw manner of the unhappy Frederick III. But his family must never forget that he is the Sovereign. In his irresistible impulse towards what is grandiose and towards the display of power the Emperor feels himself miserably checked and hampered by details and everyday work. He has gigantic conceptions for churches, palaces, and other monuments. He would like to sum up the grand lines of the past and present in a commemorative festivity, and express them in a Titanic phrase. Then the writer compares the two Williams William I. was deeply conservative. William II. craves for change. The old Emperor was stay-at-home—the young Emperor likes to keep travelling about. The one was economical to the degree of avarice. It is said that on a New Year's Day he had the old flaps of his coat-pockets changed to please the Empress Augusta. The other is splendid in his tastes as Lorenzo de Medici, and loves magnificent uniforms.

In a future edition of his book Mr. Calvert will very likely include the history of the new exploring expedition which started last June. This expedition has been fitted out by Mr. Calvert himself, and has been arranged on the lines of Sir Thomas Elder's expedition, which was unfortunately abandoned in 1892. Mr. L. A. Wells, an old Australian explorer, is to lead the Calvert expedition. The regions which he is commissioned to explore have an area five times larger than England, and are situated in Western and Southern Australia. Mr. Calvert expects that the expedition will spend eighteen months upon its work. Its equipment is complete, even to the matter of rockets, which on former occasions have been found so useful in the rescue of persons lost for astray in the bush.

Among Messrs. Chatto and Windus's next issue of new novels and stories will be Mrs. Croker's 'In the County of Kerry, and Other Tales,' and Mr. J. E. Muddock's 'Young Lochinvar.' The same publishers new seventeen volume edition of Charles Reade will be completed next January. The thirteenth and fourteenth volumes ('A Simpleton' and 'A Woman Hater') will be issued respectively in September and October. Next year also they will bring out new and cheaper editions of Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'The Riddle Ring' and Sir Walter Besants 'The Master Craftsman.'

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press a volume of 'Fairy Tale Plays,' with directions how to act them. Mrs. Bell is the author of a successful work of the same description, 'Chamber Comedies.' Her new collection of plays is to contain many illustrations by Lancelot Speed. On the 15th of next month. Messrs. Longmans will publish Mr. Anthony Hope's 'The Heart of Princess Osra,' with illustrations by Mr. Sydney Adamson. The volume contains a number of short stories, the scene of which is Strelsaw, familar to the readers of 'The Prisoner of Zenda." Mr. H. J. Ford has executed the numerous illustrations for Mr. Lang's new Christmas volume, 'The Animal Story Book,' which Messrs. Longmans will bring out.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will within the next six weeks be issuing a number of new novels Among the latest of them will be Sir Walter Besant's three-volume story. 'The City of Refuge,' which may be expected about the end of September. Mrs. Lynn Linton's two-volume novel, 'Dulcie Everton,' will appear on the 17th of next month ; and Mr. Robert Barr's 'Revenge' a week earlier. Mr. Barr's story will contain illustrations by Mr. Lancelot Speed, Mr. G. Menton, and Mr. Stanley Wood. Mrs. R. T. Meade and Dr. Clifford Halifax, whose joint work, "The Diary of a Doctor," was well received by novel readers, have collaborated in 'Dr. Rumsey's Patient' which the same publishers will issue in three weeks.

Sir Kenelm Digby's biographer, whose book will be published before long by Messrs. Longmans, has excellent material for a social history of the kind so popular nowadays. Digby's own Memoirs, first published in 1827, more than a hundred and sixty years after his death, only covered a portion of his restless, adventurous, many-sided career. And no really satisfactory work on his life and times has appeared since. Born in 1603, Digby lived through the reigns of James, Charles I., Cromwell, and the first years of Charles II. Privateer commander, Romanist intriguer, scientific amateur, confidant of Popes and Princes, miscellaneous writer, Sir Kenelm Digby played many parts in his time. And he played them pretty well thanks to his wily tongue and his fascinating manners. It would be pleasant to read a really artistic and naturalistic account of the meetings of wits in his Covent Garden house, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Certain passages in his life throw a curious light on the loose morals of the Jacobean and Caroline period, though some of them were much to his credit, as when he, a young, handsome Don Juan, fled from Marie de Medicis—altogether unlike the Byronian Don Juan, who did not run away from Catherine. Mr. Gladstone is the possessor of a portrait of Sir Kenelm Digby, which was exhibited at the Academy some years ago. Sir Kenelm's great-granddaughter married Sir John Glynne, whose present descendants are the only living representatives of the Caroline worthy.

Bret Harte's name will figure prominently in the autumn list of new publications and new editions. His new volume of Poems is being got ready for issue His short stories, 'Devil's Ford,' 'Snowbound at Eagles,' and 'A Millionaire of Rough and Ready,' are to be printed in a volume ; and a collection of new stories is to be published under the title of 'Barker's Luck.' This second volume will have thirty-nine illustrations by A. Forestier, Paul Hardy, A. Morrow, and T. Julich. Finally, in the first week of September, the ninth volume of the collected edition of his works will be brought out by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. This volume contains thirteen stories.

Mr. William Archer's translation of the biography of Nansen by Brogger and Rolfsen will soon be ready. It is all but twenty-five months since Dr. Fridtlof Nansen started on his Arctic vogage in his specially constucted steamer the Fram, a name meaning Onward. Young as he is—he is only thirty-five—he has achieved the foremost position among the distinguished few who combine great scientific knowledge with the work of exploration. The work will contain a full account and scientific estimate, of Nansens expedition across Greenland just eight years ago. It was the success of this expendition that induced the Nowergian Government to vote a large sum of money for the daring enterprise upon which he started in July 1894. Nansen was only twenty-one when he made his first trip to the Arctic seas, choosing Spirtzbergen for his observations on animal life. A full account will also be given of the theories on which Nansen has based his hopes of reaching the Pole. The book will be very fully illustrated from photographs, and with drawings by leading Norwegian artists. There will also be three coloured maps, specially engraved.

OFTEN TIRED BUT NEVER WEARY.

LET'S discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at a certain period he began to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired or fatigued (it's the same thing), after labour or much exercise. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It is a natural and, in health, with supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness !—that's different. That comes of monotony, of waiting, of loneliness. Weariness is of the mind, not of the body. But it can arise "in" the body, all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Stuff !" "humbug !" but study up on it. A man may be "tired" and happy, but not "weary" and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong.

It is a short letter, this is, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says : "It was in November, 1887, when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife.

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because I was so weak and nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover.

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup ; it has made me well and I believe it will do you good.'

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed me and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago), I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life ; at all events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount to much. I gladly consent to the publication of this statement, and will answer inquiries. Yours tuly (Signed), G. Vince, 142, Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th 1892."

Thus Mr. Vince's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to work for a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And what can possible be more wearisome than long-continued illness ? With him, as with millions, it was the stomach that was in fault. His food entered the stomach and stopped there. So he suffered from too bad results : he received no strength but received the deadly acids and gases which the fermented stuff gave birth to Indigestion and Dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude after an appeal for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., LD.,
NEW YORK.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.
KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS
SANITAS
FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES
Fragrant,
Non-Poisonous
Does not Stain or Corrode.
"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.
Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
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Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"G.B."
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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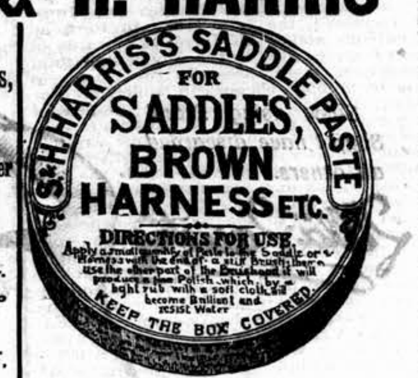
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong ; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876 ; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations !—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible] HAMPST[illegible] LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János" :—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
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AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
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A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE
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SPECIAL BARGAINS
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KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	Rs. 130 to „ 150
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NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
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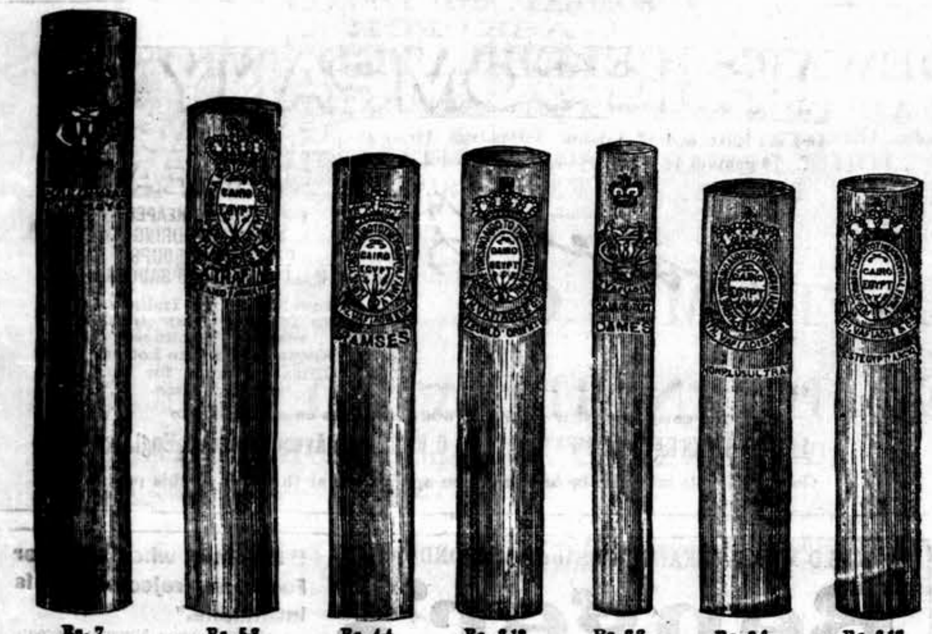
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

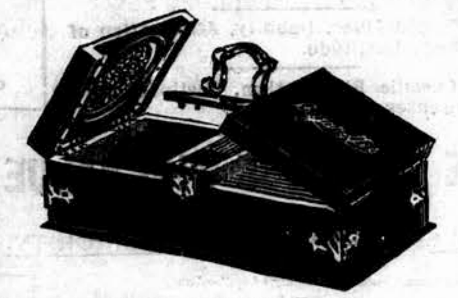
FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.



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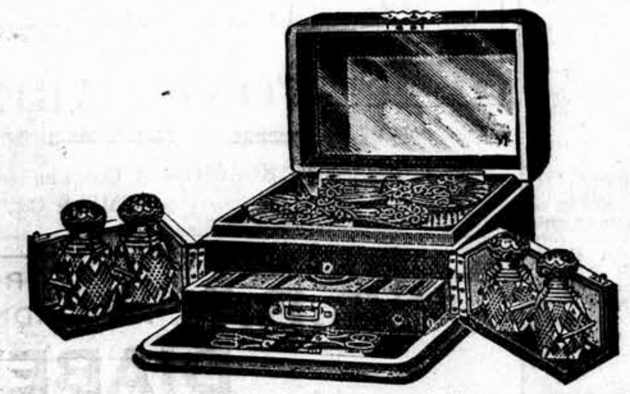
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

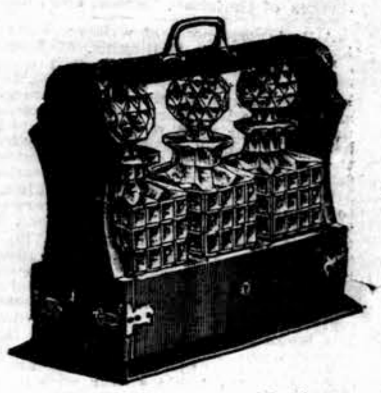
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Tantalus Spirit Stand ....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.



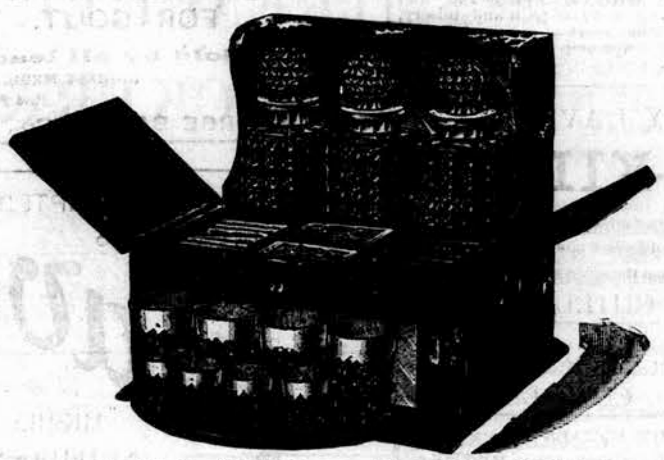
New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

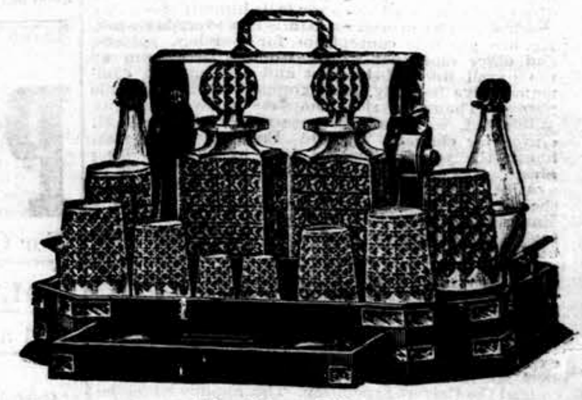


Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



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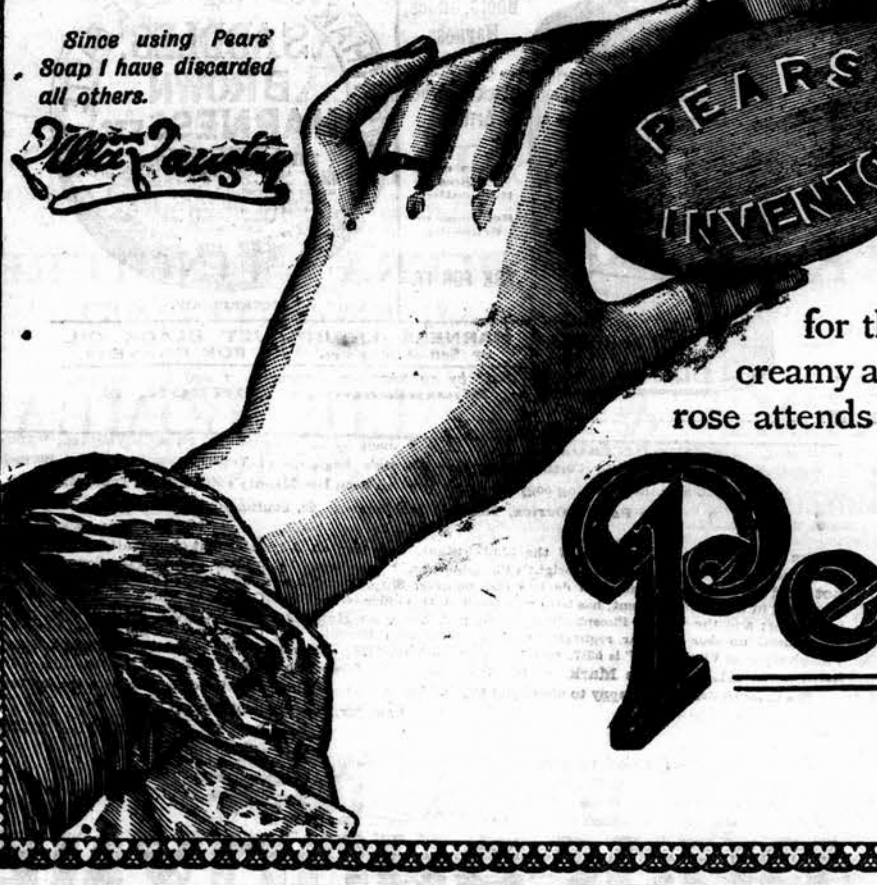

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Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the **habitual use of**

Pears' Soap

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

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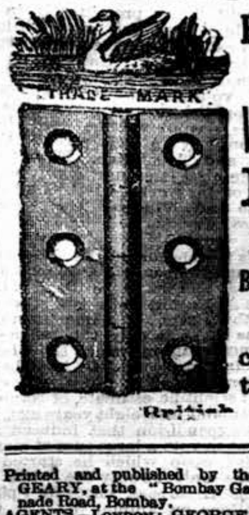

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